



# The Senate of Canada

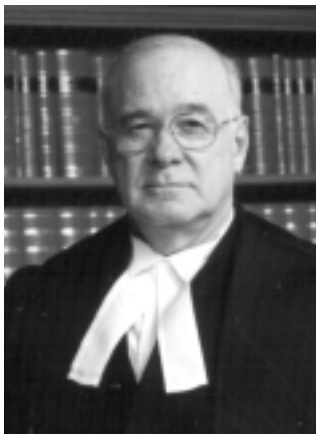


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## The Senate of Canada



### **Foreword by the Speaker of the Senate of Canada**

It is with pride that I submit to you the *2002–2003 Annual Report of the Senate of Canada*. The report gives an account of most of the activities undertaken by the Senate and its committees, as well as certain initiatives of individual senators. It should be noted that this report covers the period from April 1, 2002, to March 31, 2003, and thus straddles two sessions of the 37th Parliament. (The first session ran from

January 29, 2001, to September 16, 2002, while the second started on September 30, 2002, and was still under way on March 31, 2003.)

Canada's senators are more than lawmakers in the strict sense of the word. Given the nature of their mandate, they are able to study public policy issues in great depth, largely unfettered by partisan thinking. Over the past year, they focused their attention on issues with broad ramifications — Canada's drug policy on cannabis, the health of Canadians, intercity bus transportation and airport security, to name but a few. There were hours of debate in the Chamber and hundreds of witnesses heard in committee.

The report also bears witness to the Senate's very active role on the international stage. The productive relationships we maintain with the representatives of other parliamentary institutions confirm our own institution's vitality, legitimacy, usefulness and *raison d'être*.

Dan Hays  
Speaker of the Senate





## The Senate of Canada



### **Foreword by the Chair of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration**

As the body mandated to examine all financial and administrative matters related to the Senate's internal management, the Committee that I have the honour of chairing endeavours to ensure the responsible use of public funds received by the Senate to carry out its functions. The Committee is aware of the intrinsic ethical aspect of its mandate and is careful to act as a trustee for and on behalf of the Canadian people. Its decisions are always guided by concern for accountability and transparency.

The Senate and its internal operations consistently strive for efficiency in the best interests of all Canadians. This report is the permanent record of the highlights of 2002–2003 and an account of senators' activities as legislators.

I am particularly proud of last fiscal year's achievements. I welcome this opportunity to point out that all this good work was made possible by the dedication and professionalism of the Senate Administration, all of whom I wish to thank. At all levels, the Senate team is made up of motivated and determined people who provide service of the highest possible quality.

Lise Bacon

Chair, Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration





## The Senate of Canada



### **Foreword by the Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments**

The Senate Administration, which I have the privilege of directing, is at the service of senators. Its mission is to facilitate their work and the attainment of their objectives as parliamentarians and key players in the Canadian legislative process. To do so, the Senate Administration depends on human and financial resources, for which it is accountable.

An annual report is an opportunity to look back over what has been done, to see what progress has been made, and to feel justifiably proud.

We appreciate the opportunity that has been given us here to convey information on our activities, accomplishments and projects, as well as financial data for the 2002–2003 fiscal year. This report also gives an overview of basic facts about the Senate as an institution: What is the Senate? Who makes up the Senate? Why does Canada have an Upper House? How does the Senate go about its daily work? The answers to all these questions are in this report. Newcomers to the parliamentary scene will welcome the information, and old hands may be surprised to find that they did not know as much as they thought.

The Senate is guided by an unwavering concern to do its job in the best interests of all Canadians, no matter where they live and no matter where they are from. This report reflects the Senate's sense of responsibility and confirms its desire to serve.

Paul C. Bélisle  
Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments





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# The Senate in Context



*“There shall be one Parliament for  
Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper  
House styled the Senate and the House of  
Commons.”*

With these words, written in the *Constitution Act, 1867*, the Fathers of Confederation gave shape to Canada's Parliament.

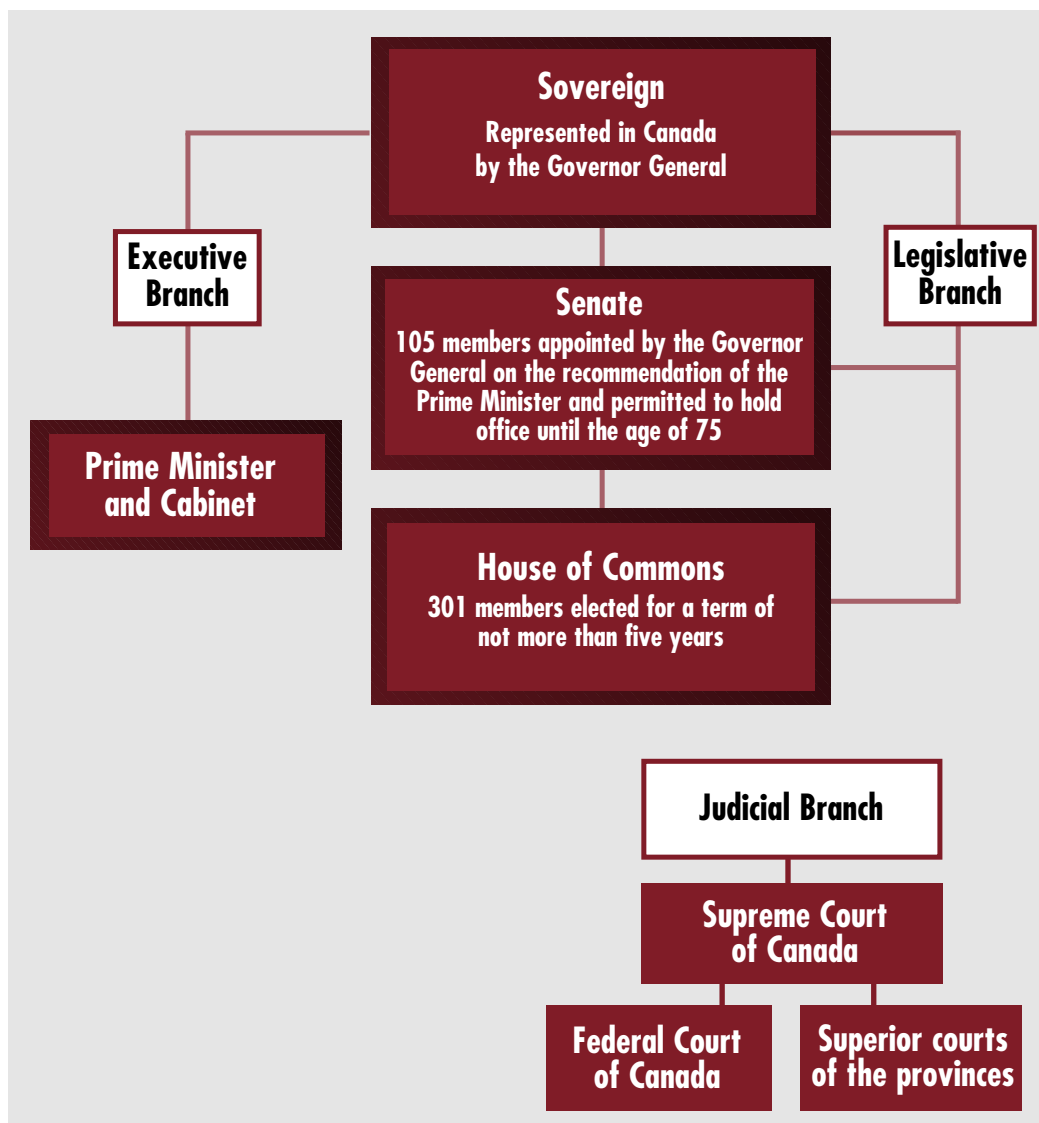
## Canada's Parliamentary System

As the figure below illustrates, Parliament serves as an instrument of government within a broader structure that includes the Executive Branch and the Judicial Branch.

The Executive Branch, comprised of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, is responsible for enacting laws, establishing national policies and conducting international affairs.

The Legislative Branch, or Parliament, consists of the Queen, represented by the Governor General, the Senate and the House of Commons. These two bodies complement each other in their composition and functions, as described below.

The Judicial Branch is made up of the Supreme Court, the Federal Court and the superior courts of the provinces. Wholly independent from the other two branches of government, the Judicial Branch interprets and applies Canada's laws.



**The Queen, represented by the Governor General:** The official functions of head of state are carried out by the Governor General, who is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister as her personal representative. In addition to performing important ceremonial duties, such as receiving foreign delegations and hosting official events, the Governor General is responsible for summoning and dissolving Parliament, opening each parliamentary session with a Speech from the Throne and giving Royal Assent to legislation.

**The Senate:** During the debates that led to Confederation in 1867, Canada's first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, pointed to the primary purpose of the Upper House of Parliament — the Senate — as “calmly considering the legislation initiated by the popular branch and preventing any hasty or ill-considered legislation which may come from that body.”

Today, the 105-member Senate continues its oversight role, reviewing legislation and investigating policy matters and issues of concern to Canadians in committee and in caucus. One of the major functions of the Senate is to represent the interests of Canada's regions, provinces and territories, as well as its minority groups. It does this through its legislative, investigative and representative roles:

### ***Legislative Role***

- No bill can become law unless approved by the Senate.
- The Senate may adopt, amend, delay or reject a bill.
- The Senate can initiate bills, except for money bills that collect or disburse federal public funds.

### ***Investigative Role***

- Individual senators use their knowledge and expertise to explore, promote awareness of and seek Canadians' views on a wide range of issues.
- Members of the Senate can explore issues in depth and with relative freedom from party politics.
- Senators can raise issues for debate and investigation that may not be part of the parliamentary agenda.

### ***Representative Role***

- Senators can focus on the regional effects of legislation and policies and ensure that their region's interests are considered.
- The composition of the Senate reflects Canada's cultural diversity — the members are men and women from all walks of life.

**The House of Commons:** Also known as the Lower House, the House of Commons has 301 members, each of whom represents one electoral district. Members of the governing and opposition parties address the major issues of the day and formulate federal laws by taking part in debates and sitting on committees that investigate policy issues and study bills.

## The Legislative Process

Together, senators and members of the House of Commons scrutinize legislative proposals, contributing their ideas and energy to the creation of Canada's laws. In fact, most of the daily debate in the chambers and much of the work in parliamentary committees centres on legislative initiatives.

Drawing on the opinions of their constituents and other interested parties, conducting in-depth research, consulting with their party caucus and guided by their personal convictions, parliamentarians take part in an ongoing process of hearing, debating and revising the government's legislation and considering the merits of the specific legislative issues before them.

Every bill must receive three readings and be passed separately by the Senate and the House of Commons before it receives Royal Assent and becomes law. This process helps to ensure that legislation is given due consideration and that all parties have an opportunity to express their views.

## How Does a Bill Become a Law?

### *An Overview of the Legislative Process*

#### 1. Passage through the first House (sometimes the Senate, usually the House of Commons)

The process in each Chamber is similar:

- First reading (the bill is introduced, printed and circulated)
- Second reading (the principle of the bill is debated — is the bill good policy?)
- Committee stage
  - Step one:* ministers, departmental officials, experts and members of the public appear as witnesses before a committee\*
  - Step two:* committee members study the bill clause by clause
  - Step three:* the committee adopts a report on the bill, recommending that it be accepted as is or with amendments, or that it not be proceeded with
- Report stage: the committee report is reviewed, and amendments may be proposed
- Third reading: final approval of the bill; further amendments can be considered at this stage

#### 2. Study in the second house.

#### 3. Royal Assent by the Governor General or the Governor General's representative makes the bill law.

\*Note: Although a bill normally enters the committee stage after second reading, it may be sent to committee before it is adopted on second reading.

# About Canada's Senators

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*Many senators have  
been recognized as experts  
in certain fields.*



## Senators at a Glance

The Senate of Canada reflects the increasing diversity of the country it serves. Senators come from a wide range of professional backgrounds, including business, law, journalism, education and medicine. Moreover, the Senate comprises men and women from a range of ethnic and religious backgrounds.

The following "fast facts" about Canada's senators in 2002–2003 demonstrate their demographic diversity:

- Women make up one third of the Senate's membership, a higher proportion than any other legislative assembly in North America.
- Ten senators were born outside of Canada.
- Six senators are of Inuit, North American Indian or Métis origin.

Appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, senators must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- be a Canadian citizen;
- be at least 30 years old;
- own \$4,000 worth of land in the province or territory they represent;
- have a personal net worth of \$4,000;
- be resident in the province or territory for which they are appointed; and
- if they represent Quebec, hold real property in the senatorial division for which they are appointed or be a resident of that division.

While they hold office, senators are governed by the Constitution of Canada and other legislation and policies applicable to all parliamentarians. Senators may serve until retirement at age 75.

## Senators as Representatives of Minorities and Regions

Many senators, in their role as representatives of Canada's regions and minorities, have chosen to advocate on behalf of particular causes, including the fight against land mines, language rights, palliative care, and peace and disarmament. They bring these issues to the attention of the Senate and to the community at large. As a result of their interest, knowledge and advocacy on behalf of such causes, many senators have been acknowledged as leading experts in their fields.

## In Caucus

Every Wednesday morning when Parliament is in session, senators and members of the House of Commons meet in private in their respective national party caucuses. They make the views of their constituents known, set parliamentary strategy and decide party policy.

Senators on March 31, 2003



**Adams, Willie**  
Nunavut



**Andreychuk, Raynell**  
Saskatchewan



**Angus, W. David**  
Quebec (Alma)



**Atkins, Norman K.**  
Ontario (Markham)



**Austin, Jack**  
British Columbia  
(Vancouver South)



**Bacon, Lise**  
Quebec (De la Durantaye)



## Members of the Senate

The Senate has 105 seats whose regional distribution is as follows:

Maritimes	24
Ontario	24
Quebec	24
Western Canada	24
Newfoundland and Labrador	6
Northwest Territories	1
Yukon Territory	1
Nunavut	1

At March 31, 2003, there were seven vacant seats in the Senate. The party breakdown of the 98 sitting senators was:

Liberal	63
Progressive Conservative	30
Independent	4
Canadian Alliance	1

### Senate Changes in 2002–2003

The following changes in the composition of the Senate took place during the past year:

#### Four new senators were appointed:

Maria Chaput (Manitoba)  
Pana Merchant (Saskatchewan)  
Pierrette Ringuette (New Brunswick)  
David P. Smith (Ontario)

#### Three senators retired:

Nicholas Taylor (Alberta)  
James Tunney (Ontario)  
Lois Wilson (Ontario)

#### One senator passed away:

Ronald Duhamel (Manitoba)



**Baker, George**  
*Newfoundland and Labrador*



**Banks, Tommy**  
*Alberta (Edmonton)*



**Beaudoin, Gérald A.**  
*Quebec (Rigaud)*



**Biron, Michel**  
*Quebec (Mille Isles)*



**Bolduc, Roch**  
*Quebec (Golf)*







**Bryden, John G.**  
*New Brunswick*

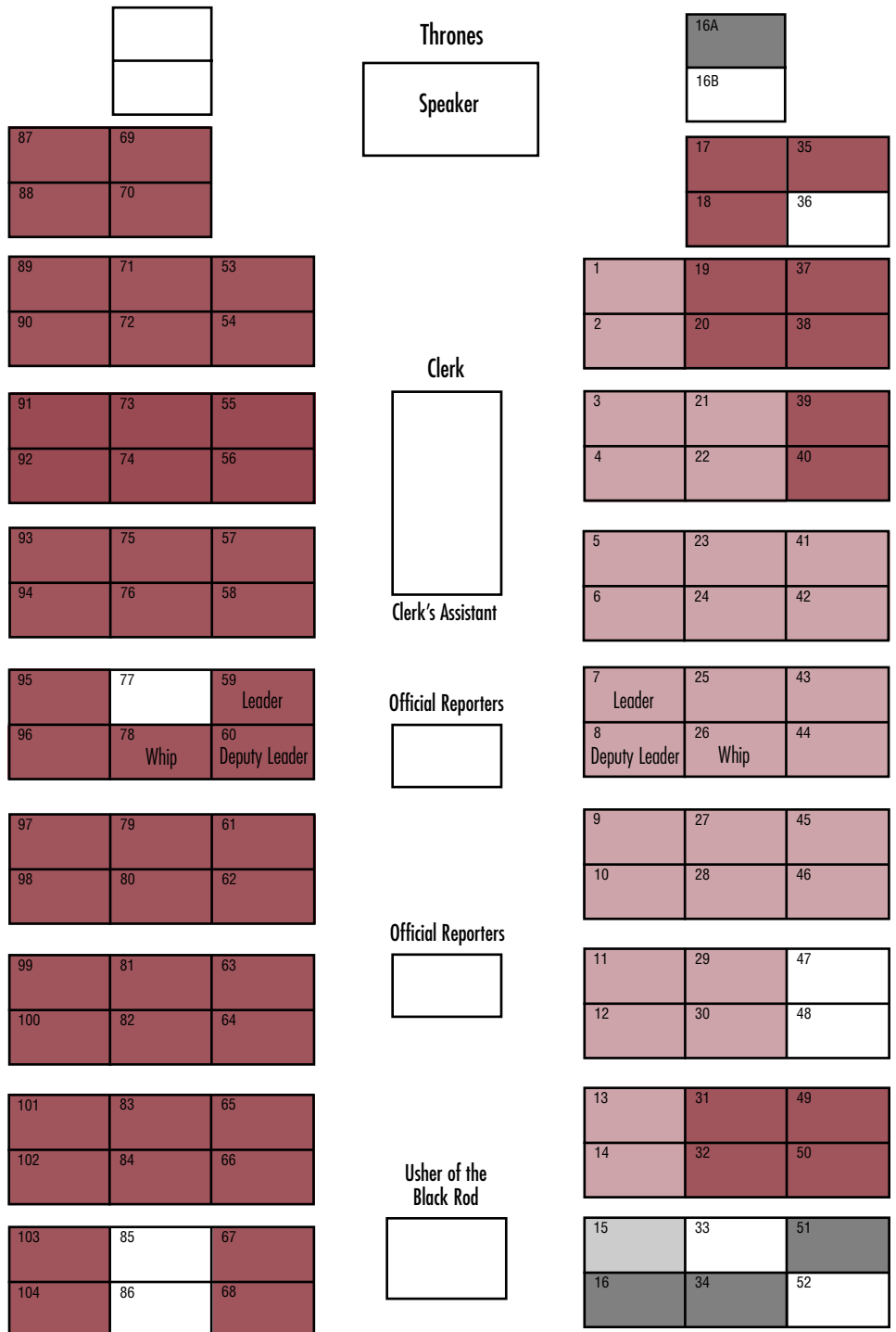
## The Senate Chamber

Second Session, 37th Parliament, 2002–2003

### Seating in the Chamber

Each senator has a designated seat in the Chamber. Senators who are members of the political party that forms the government generally sit to the Speaker's right. On the Speaker's left also sit members of the governing party and other senators, most of whom are members of the opposition. Senators who are not affiliated with a political party sit as independent senators.

-  Members of the Senate Liberal caucus
-  Members of the Progressive Conservative caucus
-  Canadian Alliance
-  Independent senators



**Buchanan, John M.**  
Nova Scotia (Halifax)



**Callbeck, Catherine S.**  
Prince Edward Island



**Carney, Pat**  
British Columbia



**Carstairs, Sharon**  
Manitoba



**Chalifoux, Thelma**  
Alberta



**Chaput, Maria**  
Manitoba

## List of Senators on March 31, 2003

### Members of the Senate Liberal Caucus

**Adams, Willie**  
*Nunavut*

**Austin, Jack**  
*British Columbia (Vancouver South)*

**Bacon, Lise**  
*Quebec (De la Durantaye)*

**Baker, George**  
*Newfoundland and Labrador*

**Banks, Tommy**  
*Alberta (Edmonton)*

**Biron, Michel**  
*Quebec (Mille Isles)*

**Bryden, John G.**  
*New Brunswick*

**Callbeck, Catherine S.**  
*Prince Edward Island*

**Carstairs, Sharon**  
*Manitoba*

**Chalifoux, Thelma**  
*Alberta*

**Chaput, Maria**  
*Manitoba*

**Christensen, Ione**  
*Yukon*

**Cook, Joan**  
*Newfoundland and Labrador*

**Cools, Anne C.**  
*Ontario (Toronto-Centre-York)*

**Corbin, Eymard G.**  
*New Brunswick (Grand-Sault)*

**Cordy, Jane**  
*Nova Scotia*

**Day, Joseph A.**  
*New Brunswick  
(Saint John-Kennebecasis)*

**De Bané, Pierre**  
*Quebec (De la Vallière)*

**Fairbairn, Joyce**  
*Alberta (Lethbridge)*

**Ferretti Barth, Marisa**  
*Quebec (Repentigny)*

**Finnerty, Isobel**  
*Ontario*

**Fitzpatrick, D. Ross**  
*British Columbia  
(Okanagan-Similkameen)*

**Fraser, Joan**  
*Quebec (De Lorimier)*

**Furey, George**  
*Newfoundland and Labrador*

**Gauthier, Jean-Robert**  
*Ontario (Ottawa-Vanier)*

**Gill, Aurélien**  
*Quebec (Wellington)*

**Grafstein, Jerahmiel S.**  
*Ontario (Metro Toronto)*

**Graham, B. Alasdair**  
*Nova Scotia (The Highlands)*

**Hays, Dan**  
*Alberta (Calgary)*

**Hervieux-Payette, Céline**  
*Quebec (Bedford)*

**Hubley, Elizabeth**  
*Prince Edward Island*

**Jaffer, Mobina S.B.**  
*British Columbia*

**Joyal, Serge**  
*Quebec (Kennebec)*

**Kenny, Colin**  
*Ontario (Rideau)*

**Kirby, Michael**  
*Nova Scotia (South Shore)*

**Kolber, Leo**  
*Quebec (Victoria)*

**Kroft, Richard H.**  
*Manitoba*

**LaPierre, Laurier L.**  
*Ontario*

**Lapointe, Jean**  
*Quebec (Saurel)*

**Lavigne, Raymond**  
*Quebec (Montarville)*

**Léger, Viola**  
*New Brunswick  
(Acadie)*

**Losier-Cool, Rose-Marie**  
*New Brunswick (Tracadie)*

**Maheu, Shirley**  
*Quebec (Rougemont)*

**Mahovlich, Frank W.**  
*Ontario*

**Merchant, Pana**  
*Saskatchewan*

**Milne, Lorna**  
*Ontario (Peel County)*

**Moore, Wilfred P.**  
*Nova Scotia  
(Stanhope St./Bluenose)*

**Morin, Yves**  
*Quebec (Lauzon)*

**Pearson, Landon**  
*Ontario*

**Pépin, Lucie**  
*Quebec (Shawinigan)*

**Phalen, Gerard A.**  
*Nova Scotia*



**Christensen, Ione**  
*Yukon*



**Cochrane, Ethel M.**  
*Newfoundland and  
Labrador*



**Comeau, Gerald J.**  
*Nova Scotia*



**Cook, Joan**  
*Newfoundland and Labrador*



**Cools, Anne C.**  
*Ontario  
(Toronto-Centre-York)*



**Corbin, Eymard G.**  
*New Brunswick  
(Grand-Sault)*

**Poulin (Charette), Marie-P.**  
*Ontario (Northern Ontario)*

**Poy, Vivienne**  
*Ontario (Toronto)*

**Ringuette, Pierrette**  
*New Brunswick*

**Robichaud, Fernand**  
*New Brunswick (Saint-Louis-de-Kent)*

**Rompkey, William**  
*Newfoundland and Labrador  
(North West River, Labrador)*

**Setlakwe, Raymond C.**  
*Quebec (The Laurentides)*

**Sibbeston, Nick G.**  
*Northwest Territories*

**Smith, David P.**  
*Ontario (Cobourg)*

**Sparrow, Herbert O.**  
*Saskatchewan*

**Stollery, Peter A.**  
*Ontario (Bloor & Yonge/Toronto)*

**Watt, Charlie**  
*Quebec (Inkerman)*

**Wiebe, John (Jack)**  
*Saskatchewan*

## Members of the Progressive Conservative Caucus

**Andreychuk, Raynell**  
*Saskatchewan*

**Angus, W. David**  
*Quebec (Alma)*

**Atkins, Norman K.**  
*Ontario (Markham)*

**Beaudoin, Gérald A.**  
*Quebec (Rigaud)*

**Bolduc, Roch**  
*Quebec (Golfé)*

**Buchanan, John M.**  
*Nova Scotia (Halifax)*

**Carney, Pat**  
*British Columbia*

**Cochrane, Ethel M.**  
*Newfoundland and Labrador*

**Comeau, Gerald J.**  
*Nova Scotia*

**Di Nino, Consiglio**  
*Ontario*

**Doody, C. William**  
*Newfoundland and Labrador  
(Harbour Main-Bell Island)*

**Eyton, John Trevor**  
*Ontario*

**Forrestall, J. Michael**  
*Nova Scotia  
(Dartmouth/Eastern Shore)*

**Gustafson, Leonard J.**  
*Saskatchewan*

**Johnson, Janis G.**  
*Manitoba (Winnipeg-Interlake)*

**Kelleher, James F.**  
*Ontario*

**Keon, Wilbert Joseph**  
*Ontario (Ottawa)*

**Kinsella, Noël A.**  
*New Brunswick  
(Fredericton-York-Sunbury)*

**LeBreton, Marjory**  
*Ontario*

**Lynch-Staunton, John**  
*Quebec (Grandville)*

**Meighen, Michael A.**  
*Ontario (St. Marys)*

**Murray, Lowell**  
*Ontario (Pakenham)*

**Nolin, Pierre Claude**  
*Quebec (De Salaberry)*

**Oliver, Donald H.**  
*Nova Scotia*

**Rivest, Jean-Claude**  
*Quebec (Stadacona)*

**Robertson, Brenda**  
*New Brunswick (Riverview)*

**Rossiter, Eileen**  
*Prince Edward Island*

**Spivak, Mira**  
*Manitoba*

**Stratton, Terry**  
*Manitoba (Red River)*

**Tkachuk, David**  
*Saskatchewan*

## Canadian Alliance Senator

**St. Germain, Gerry**  
*British Columbia  
(Langley-Pemberton-Whistler)*

## Independent Senators

**Lawson, Edward M.**  
*British Columbia (Vancouver)*

**Pitfield, P. Michael**  
*Ontario (Ottawa-Vanier)*

**Prud'homme, Marcel**  
*Quebec (La Salle)*

**Roche, Douglas**  
*Alberta (Edmonton)*



**Cordy, Jane**  
*Nova Scotia*



**Day, Joseph A.**  
*New Brunswick  
(Saint John-Kennebecasis)*



**De Bané, Pierre**  
*Quebec (De la Vallière)*



**Di Nino, Consiglio**  
*Ontario*



**Doody, C. William**  
*Newfoundland and Labrador  
(Harbour Main-Bell Island)*



**Eyton, John Trevor**  
*Ontario*

# The Senate's Role in the Legislative Process

## 3



*Senators bring their considerable knowledge and expertise to bear in order to study proposed legislation in detail.*



Canada's senators play an important role in the legislative process. In fact, the Constitution of Canada essentially grants the Senate the same powers as the House of Commons, except that the Senate does not have the power to table money bills, which provide for the collection of taxes or the spending of public funds. In the Chamber, senators initiate and review bills. In committee, senators bring their considerable knowledge and expertise to bear in order to study proposed legislation in detail.

## In the Chamber

The Senate Chamber is where national issues, regional concerns and federal legislation are considered and debated. While most legislation originates in the House of Commons, all bills must be passed by the Senate before they can become law. Either house can do one of four things to a bill — pass it, amend it, delay it or defeat it.

The full Senate generally sits on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; Mondays and Fridays are office, committee or travel days. The *Senate Order Paper and Notices*, which is prepared with input from individual senators and Senate committees, sets out the agenda for each day's sitting.

## Chamber Activity, 2002–2003

In the last fiscal year, the Senate sat for 66 days over the course of 28 scheduled sitting weeks — more than most provincial legislatures in Canada. The following is a brief overview of the Senate's legislative activities during the last fiscal year:

- Twenty-three government bills and one private member's bill were passed by both houses.
- Twenty-three government bills and nineteen public bills were introduced in the Senate.
- Two bills were amended by the Senate and returned to the House of Commons.
- One bill was split in two by the Senate and returned to the House of Commons with a specific request to approve the split, which the Lower House did.
- One bill was amended by the Senate at third reading.

A major part of the Speaker's responsibility in the Chamber is to make rulings on points of order and questions of privilege. In 2002–2003, Speaker Dan Hays made 14 rulings; those rulings are summarized in Appendix A.



**Fairbairn, Joyce**  
Alberta (Lethbridge)



**Ferretti Barth, Marisa**  
Quebec (Repentigny)



**Finnerty, Isobel**  
Ontario



**Fitzpatrick, D. Ross**  
British Columbia  
(Okanagan-Similkameen)



**Forrestall, J. Michael**  
Nova Scotia  
(Dartmouth/Eastern Shore)



**Fraser, Joan**  
Quebec (De Lorimier)

## Senate Political Officers

Eight senators hold leadership positions and help to organize the work of the Senate:

**Speaker of the Senate:** *Dan Hays (Calgary, Alberta)*

Appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, the Speaker is responsible for speaking for the institution and for maintaining order in the Chamber and ruling on points of order and questions of privilege.

**Speaker *pro tempore*:** *Lucie Pépin (Shawinigan, Quebec)*

A Speaker *pro tempore* is appointed for each parliamentary session and serves whenever the Speaker is absent.

**Leader of the Government:** *Sharon Carstairs (Manitoba)*

Generally chosen by the Prime Minister and made a member of the Cabinet, the Leader of the Government in the Senate speaks on behalf of the government during debate on bills and in Question Period.

**Leader of the Opposition:** *John Lynch-Staunton (Grandville, Quebec)*

The Leader of the Opposition often speaks for the Opposition during debate and coordinates the efforts of colleagues in the Chamber and in committee.

**Deputy Leader of the Government:** *Fernand Robichaud (Saint-Louis-de-Kent, New Brunswick)*

**Deputy Leader of the Opposition:** *Noël A. Kinsella (Fredericton-York-Sunbury, New Brunswick)*

The deputy leaders provide support in preparing and managing Senate business. The deputy leaders work together to organize legislative business and the Senate's sitting schedule.

**Government Whip:** *William H. Rompkey (North West River, Labrador, Newfoundland and Labrador)*

**Opposition Whip:** *Terrance Richard Stratton (Red River, Manitoba)*

Party whips keep senators in their respective parties informed about Chamber and committee business and scheduling and ensure party discipline and attendance.



**Furey, George**  
Newfoundland and Labrador



**Gauthier, Jean-Robert**  
Ontario (Ottawa-Vanier)



**Gill, Aurélien**  
Quebec (Wellington)



**Grafstein, Jeremiah S.**  
Ontario (Metro Toronto)



**Graham, B. Alasdair**  
Nova Scotia  
(The Highlands)



**Gustafson, Leonard J.**  
Saskatchewan



## SENATE Calendar

# SÉNAT

## Calendrier

Subject to change

## 2002-2003

## Sujet à modification

[illegible]

**Note:** Dark coloured area indicates a fixed sitting day.  
Light coloured area indicates a possible sitting day.

**Nota:** La surface de couleur foncée indique les jours de séance fixes. La surface de couleur pâle, les jours de séance possibles.



**Hays, Dan**  
*Alberta (Calgary)*



**Hervieux-  
Payette, Céline**  
*Quebec (Bedford)*



**Huble, Elizabeth**  
*Prince Edward Island*



**Jaffer, Mobina S.B.**  
*British Columbia*



**Johnson, Janis G.**  
*Manitoba (Winnipeg-Interlake)*



**Joyal, Serge**  
*Quebec (Kennebec)*



## Legislation Introduced in the Senate in 2002–2003

This report covers portions of two sessions of the 37th Parliament. The first session ran from January 29, 2001, to September 16, 2002. The second session opened on September 30, 2002, with the Speech from the Throne and was ongoing on March 31, 2003.

### Speech from the Throne

On September 30, 2002, the Senate was the setting for the Speech from the Throne opening the second session of the 37th Parliament. In Canada, it is customary for the Opening of Parliament to take place in the Senate. Steeped in tradition, the ceremony is an opportunity for the Sovereign, represented by the Governor General, to announce to parliamentarians, the judges of the Supreme Court, diplomats and many other invited dignitaries the reasons why Parliament is being convened, to set out the general intentions of the government and to unveil the government's legislative agenda.



*The opening of the second session of the 37th Parliament — September 30, 2002*

### Senate Government Bills

These are bills related to matters of public policy that are normally introduced in the Senate by the Leader of the Government.

#### *Bills Introduced During the Second Session of the 37th Parliament:*

S-2: *An Act to implement an agreement, conventions and protocols concluded between Canada and Kuwait, Mongolia, the United Arab Emirates, Moldova, Norway, Belgium and Italy for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion and to amend the enacted text of three tax treaties*

S-13: *An Act to amend the Statistics Act*

***Bills can be introduced either in the Senate (S-bills) or the House of Commons (C-bills). In both chambers, every bill must go through three readings.***



**Kelleher, James F.**  
Ontario



**Kenny, Colin**  
Ontario (Rideau)



**Keon, Wilbert Joseph**  
Ontario (Ottawa)



**Kinsella, Noël A.**  
New Brunswick  
(Fredericton-York-Sunbury)



**Kirby, Michael**  
Nova Scotia (South Shore)



**Kolber, Leo**  
Quebec (Victoria)

## Private Senator Public Bills

These bills are related to matters of public policy and are presented in the Chamber by individual senators. There is a wide variety of issues covered in these proposals for legislation.

### *Bills Introduced During the First Session of the 37th Parliament:*

- S-43: *An Act to protect heritage lighthouses* (Senator Forrestall)  
 S-44: *An Act to amend the National Capital Act* (Senator Kinsella)

### *Bills Introduced During the Second Session of the 37th Parliament:*

- S-3: *An Act to amend the National Anthem Act to include all Canadians* (Senator Poy)  
 S-4: *An Act to provide for increased transparency and objectivity in the selection of suitable individuals to be named to certain high public positions* (Senator Stratton)  
 S-5: *An Act respecting a National Acadian Day* (Senator Comeau)  
 S-6: *An Act to assist in the prevention of wrongdoing in the Public Service by establishing a framework for education on ethical practices in the workplace, for dealing with allegations of wrongdoing and for protecting whistleblowers* (Senator Kinsella)  
 S-7: *An Act to protect heritage lighthouses* (Senator Forrestall)  
 S-8: *An Act to amend the Broadcasting Act* (Senator Kinsella)  
 S-9: *An Act to honour Louis Riel and the Métis people* (Senator Chalifoux)  
 S-10: *An Act concerning personal watercraft in navigable waters* (Senator Spivak)  
 S-11: *An Act to amend the Official Languages Act (promotion of English and French)* (Senator Gauthier)  
 S-12: *An Act to repeal legislation that has not been brought into force within ten years of receiving royal assent* (Senator Banks)  
 S-14: *An Act to amend the National Anthem Act to reflect the linguistic duality of Canada* (Senator Kinsella)  
 S-15: *An Act to remove certain doubts regarding the meaning of marriage* (Senator Cools)  
 S-16: *An Act amend the Constitution Act, 1867 and the Parliament of Canada Act (Speakership of the Senate)* (Senator Oliver)  
 S-17: *An Act respecting the Canadian International Development Agency, to provide in particular for its continuation, governance, administration and accountability* (Senator Bolduc)



**Kroft, Richard H.**  
Manitoba



**LaPierre, Laurier L.**  
Ontario



**Lapointe, Jean**  
Quebec (Saurel)



**Lavigne, Raymond**  
Quebec (Montarville)



**Lawson, Edward M.**  
British Columbia (Vancouver)



**LeBreton, Marjory**  
Ontario

## Private Senator Private Bills

These bills confer special powers or rights on a particular person or group of persons and are based on a petition to Parliament. No private senator private bills were tabled in the Senate in the 2002–2003 fiscal year.

## House of Commons Bills

### *Bills Introduced During the First Session of the 37th Parliament:*

- C-15B: *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals and firearms) and the Firearms Act*
- C-43: *An Act to amend certain Acts and instruments and to repeal the Fisheries Prices Support Act*
- C-47: *An Act respecting the taxation of spirits, wine and tobacco and the treatment of ships' stores*
- C-50: *An Act to amend certain Acts as a result of the accession of the People's Republic of China to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization*
- C-53: *An Act to protect human health and safety and the environment by regulating products used for the control of pests*
- C-59: *Appropriation Act No. 2, 2002–2003*

### *Bills Introduced During the Second Session of the 37th Parliament:*

- C-2: *An Act to establish a process for assessing the environmental and socio-economic effects of certain activities in Yukon*
- C-3: *An Act to amend the Canada Pension Plan and the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act*
- C-4: *An Act to amend the Nuclear Safety and Control Act*
- C-5: *An Act respecting the protection of wildlife species at risk in Canada*
- C-6: *An Act to establish the Canadian Centre for the Independent Resolution of First Nations Specific Claims to provide for the filing, negotiation and resolution of specific claims and to make related amendments to other Acts*
- C-8: *An Act to protect human health and safety and the environment by regulating products used for the control of pests*
- C-10: *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals and firearms) and the Firearms Act*
- C-11: *An Act to amend the Copyright Act*
- C-12: *An Act to promote physical activity and sport*

**Private bills** propose laws pertaining to the powers and rights of an individual or organization. In the past, these bills were typically used to establish corporations, but they are rare today.

**Public bills** concern matters of public policy, such as taxes and spending, health and other social programs, defence and the environment. Those introduced by the government are called government bills, while those introduced by individual parliamentarians are called private members' bills. Public bills may affect the public in general or only a particular segment of the population.



**Léger, Viola**  
New Brunswick  
(Acadie)



**Losier-Cool, Rose-Marie**  
New Brunswick (Tracadie)



**Lynch-Staunton, John**  
Quebec (Grandville)



**Maheu, Shirley**  
Quebec (Rougemont)



**Mahovlich, Frank W.**  
Ontario



**Meighen, Michael A.**  
Ontario (St. Marys)

- C-14: *An Act providing for controls on the export, import or transit across Canada of rough diamonds and for a certification scheme for the export of rough diamonds in order to meet Canada's obligations under the Kimberley Process*
- C-15: *An Act to amend the Lobbyists Registration Act*
- C-21: *An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of Canada for the financial year ending March 31, 2003*
- C-29: *An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of Canada for the financial year ending March 31, 2003*
- C-30: *An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of Canada for the financial year ending March 31, 2004*

## Private Members' Bills

These are public bills but are sponsored by a member of the House of Commons as an individual.

### *Bills Introduced During the First Session of the 37th Parliament:*

C-441: *An Act to change the names of certain electoral districts*

### *Bills Introduced During the Second Session of the 37th Parliament:*

C-227: *An Act respecting a national day of remembrance of the Battle of Vimy Ridge*

C-300: *An Act to change the names of certain electoral districts*

## Royal Assent

Until recently, Royal Assent, the final step in the process through which a bill introduced in Parliament officially becomes law, was granted in the Senate Chamber by the Governor General — or, as was the practice, by a Supreme Court of Canada justice acting as a deputy of the Governor General — in an official ceremony to which the members of both houses were invited.

On June 4, 2002, a new, simplified procedure was introduced allowing Royal Assent to be given by written declaration. In passing the *Royal Assent Act*, Canada followed in the path of most Commonwealth countries, which long ago abandoned the traditional ceremony because of its excessive formality and the complications it created for all the parties involved.

Because Royal Assent is an important tradition worthy of being preserved, the new rules state that the official ceremony will continue to be used when the first appropriations bill of each session is passed, and at least once every calendar year.



**Merchant, Pana**  
Saskatchewan



**Milne, Lorna**  
Ontario (Peel County)



**Moore, Wilfred P.**  
Nova Scotia  
(Stanhope St./Bluenose)



**Morin, Yves**  
Quebec (Lauzon)



**Murray, Lowell**  
Ontario (Pakenham)



**Nolin, Pierre Claude**  
Quebec (De Salaberry)

Royal Assent was granted by written declaration for the first time in Canada on February 13, 2003, when the Governor General's deputy, the Honourable John Major, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, signed a written declaration in his office assenting to Bill C-4, *An Act to amend the Nuclear Safety and Control Act*.

Her Excellency the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada, granted Royal Assent by written declaration for the first time on March 19, 2003, at her official residence. The legislation was Bill C-12, *An Act to promote physical activity and sport*.

The following bills were assented to in 2002–2003:

Date	Sovereign's Representative	Bills Assented To
<b>First Session, 37th Parliament</b>		
April 30, 2002	The Honourable Louis LeBel, Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Canada	C-33, S-22, C-35
June 4, 2002	The Honourable John Major, Puisne Judge	C-15A, S-40, S-34, C-23
June 13, 2002	Her Excellency the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada	C-43, C-10, C-50, S-41, C-59, C-47, C-27
<b>Second Session, 37th Parliament</b>		
December 12, 2002	The Governor General	S-2, C-14, C-11, C-21, C-8, C-5
February 13, 2003	The Honourable John Major, Puisne Judge	C-4 (by written declaration)
March 19, 2003	The Governor General	C-12 (by written declaration)
March 27, 2003	The Honourable Louise Arbour, Puisne Judge	C-29, C-30



Oliver, Donald H.  
Nova Scotia



Pearson, Landon  
Ontario



P  pin, Lucie  
Quebec (Shawinigan)



Phalen, Gerard A.  
Nova Scotia



Pitfield, P. Michael  
Ontario (Ottawa-Vanier)



Poulin (Charette),  
Marie-P.  
Ontario (Northern Ontario)



## In Committee

Committees, the core element of the Senate's work, are recognized for their major contribution to legislation and policy. Committees were called "the heart and soul of the Senate" by Senator Muriel McQueen Fergusson (New Brunswick), the first woman Speaker of the Senate, because of their focus on social, economic and political issues.

In committee, senators study proposed legislation referred by the Senate for detailed analysis, conduct special investigative studies and examine the government's spending proposals. It is at the committee stage of the legislative process that bills are studied in detail. In studying a bill, committee members hear a variety of witnesses and vote on the bill clause by clause. In their investigations of special issues, committees help to turn the spotlight on important social, economic and political concerns. Committees also provide senators with a unique opportunity to hear from Canadians: government officials, representatives of interest groups, university academics and private citizens appear as witnesses before Senate committees.

With a specific mandate to protect regional and minority interests, the Senate sometimes hears from witnesses who otherwise may not have had an opportunity to be heard. Witnesses concerned about important bills and policy issues often have more time to discuss and exchange ideas before a Senate committee.

## Types of Senate Committees

There are four main types of Senate committees:

**Standing Committees** are permanent committees that correspond broadly to areas of public policy and legislation. Standing committees specialize in areas such as banking, trade and commerce, fisheries, energy, Aboriginal peoples, and science and technology.

**Special Committees** are *ad hoc* committees that are created to study specific issues and exist only as long as it takes to carry out their mandate.

**Joint Committees** (Special or Standing) include both senators and members of the House of Commons. They are established to examine issues of mutual interest.

**Committee of the Whole** is a committee composed of all senators.



**Poy, Vivienne**  
Ontario (Toronto)



**Prud'homme, Marcel**  
Quebec (La Salle)



**Ringuette, Pierrette**  
New Brunswick



**Rivest, Jean-Claude**  
Quebec (Stadacona)



**Robertson, Brenda**  
New Brunswick (Riverview)



**Robichaud, Fernand**  
New Brunswick  
(Saint-Louis-de-Kent)

## A New Committee

Firm in the belief that language rights rank among the most important constitutional rights in Canada, the Senate decided on October 10, 2002, to create its own Standing Committee on Official Languages and withdraw from the Joint Committee on Official Languages, in whose proceedings it had been previously been involved.

The mandate of the new Senate committee is to study bills, messages, petitions, requests, documents and other materials related to official languages in general.

Mindful of its constitutional role to represent minorities, the Senate is confident that this new committee will make it possible to provide a forum that is sensitive to the real needs of Canada's minority official language communities and will help advance linguistic duality in Canada.

### *Committee Membership*

Generally, committees are comprised of between nine and fifteen senators. At the beginning of each session of Parliament, members are appointed by the Senate on the recommendation of a selection committee, usually chaired by the Government Whip. On average, senators serve on two committees at a time, each committee meeting twice a week, sometimes when the Senate is adjourned. The chair of a committee is elected by the committee members and is responsible for calling and presiding over meetings, maintaining order, overseeing the budget and speaking publicly on behalf of the committee.

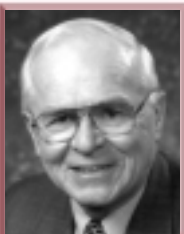
### *Committee Activity, 2002–2003*

Over the past year, Senate committees undertook a range of activities, studying bills and examining issues of special concern.

Some senators and Senate committees are able to study policy issues in depth because they are relatively free of the dynamics of partisan politics. Notable among the more than 55 background reports and special studies published by Senate committees in 2002–2003 (some tabled in the first session of the 37th Parliament, others in the second session) are:

#### *Canadian Farmers at Risk (June 2002)*

This report proposes measures to improve the health of the agriculture and agri-food industry in all regions of Canada. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry makes 21 recommendations to guide the development of Canadian agricultural policy and the viability of rural communities. For example, it



**Roche, Douglas**  
Alberta (Edmonton)



**Rompkey, William**  
Newfoundland and Labrador  
(North West River, Labrador)



**Rossiter, Eileen**  
Prince Edward Island



**Setlakwe, Raymond C.**  
Quebec (The Laurentides)



**Sibbeston, Nick G.**  
Northwest Territories



**Smith, David P.**  
Ontario (Cobourg)

recommends that formalized, comprehensive reviews of agriculture and agri-food policy be conducted every five years in a manner similar to the reviews undertaken in the United States and by the European Union; and that the government commit itself to spending at least one percent of its gross domestic product for assistance to agriculture.

***Cannabis: Our Position for a Canadian Public Policy (September 2002)***

After two years of comprehensive study of government policies on marijuana, the Special Committee on Illegal Drugs came to the conclusion that cannabis should be legalized, that is, regulated in same manner as beer and wine, and that only behaviour causing demonstrable harm to others — illegal trafficking, selling to minors and impaired driving — should be prohibited. More than 600 pages long, the report is the product of very thorough research, detailed analysis and many public hearings with experts and members of the general public in Ottawa and in communities in all regions of the country. The Committee hopes that the government will adopt an integrated policy on the risks and harmful effects of all psychoactive substances, including cannabis. The report calls on the government to declare an amnesty for any person convicted of possession of cannabis under current or past legislation.

***The Health of Canadians — The Federal Role***

As part of its sweeping study of the state of Canada's health care system, the Social Affairs, Science and Technology Committee tabled a fifth interim report (April 2002) and its final report (October 2002) during the period covered by this annual report. The Committee came to the conclusion that the health care system is not viable in the long term given its current funding structure, and that the government is going to have to spend more to restructure the system and correct the problems. The committee subscribes to the principle of a single payer — the government — for hospital and physician services covered by the *Canada Health Act*.

To prevent the emergence of a private health care system, the Committee recommends the introduction of a national health care insurance premium geared to each taxpayer's income that would inject an additional \$5 billion a year into the public health care system to ensure its financial viability. A guaranteed maximum waiting time for major procedures and a complete overhaul of the funding system, structure and operation of the medical and hospital system are also among the recommendations. The Committee advocates the creation of primary care teams that would provide service 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and that would include physicians paid by capitation.



**Sparrow, Herbert O.**  
Saskatchewan



**Spivak, Mira**  
Manitoba



**St. Germain, Gerry**  
British Columbia  
(Langley-Pemberton-Whistler)



**Stollery, Peter A.**  
Ontario  
(Bloor & Yonge/Toronto)



**Stratton, Terry**  
Manitoba (Red River)



### ***Minimize Politics in the Bank Merger Process (December 2002)***

According to the Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce, the public interest in bank mergers would be best served by streamlining the process and narrowing political discretion. It recommended that the government permit Canadian banks with more than \$5 billion in equity to amalgamate following approval by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions and the Competition Bureau, unless there are compelling reasons to believe that amalgamation would not be in the public interest. After hearing from academics, the financial services sector and consumer and business groups, the Committee felt that allowing some large banks to merge would enhance the economy, create jobs and help keep Canada's financial institutions under Canadian control. The Committee believes that bank mergers are a valid business strategy and will contribute to the growth and prosperity of the Canadian economy.

### ***The Myth of Security at Canada's Airports (January 2003)***

The Committee on National Security and Defence found that authorities still have a great deal of work ahead of them if they are to fix the enormous security failings that linger, despite a series of improvements made since the events of September 11, 2001. To address many of the concerns raised, the Committee made a number of recommendations: train flight crews, immigration and customs officers, and maintenance staff to recognize and deal with potential threats; give the RCMP exclusive responsibility for all airport policing services related to air travel security; improve in-flight security measures; address the potential threat posed by checked baggage, packages, mail bags and cargo; and take measures to deal with threats that may come from inside airports or surrounding areas.



**Tkachuk, David**  
Saskatchewan



**Watt, Charlie**  
Quebec (Inkerman)



**Wiebe, John (Jack)**  
Saskatchewan

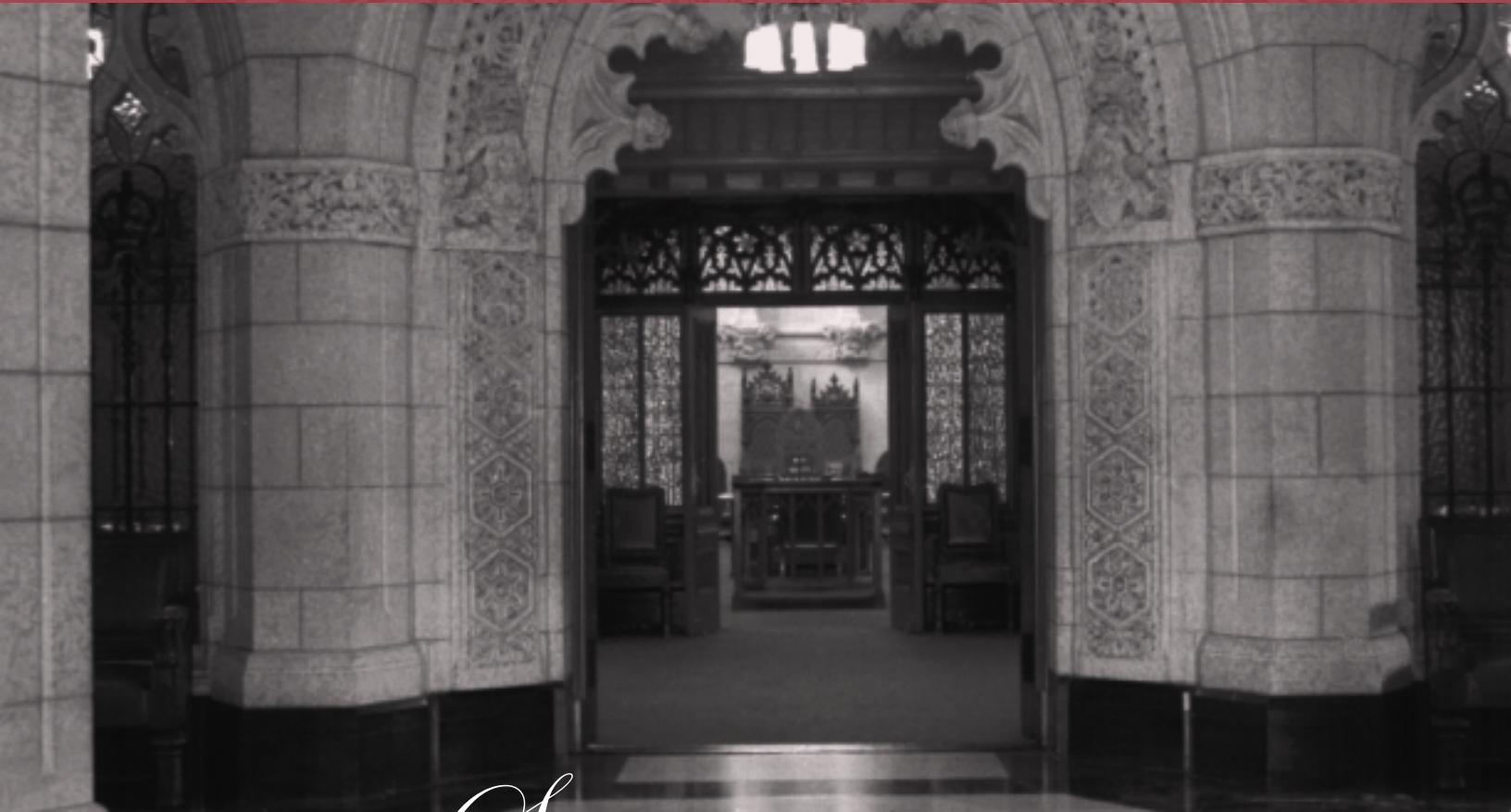
## 2002–2003 Fiscal Year

Committee	Number of Sittings	Number of Hours	Number of Witnesses	Number of Reports
Aboriginal Peoples	30	54.8	94	3
Agriculture and Forestry	28	63.8	96	4
Banking, Trade and Commerce	37	76.3	128	14
Energy, Environment and Natural Resources	30	46.8	81	9
Fisheries and Oceans	17	24.0	23	4
Foreign Affairs	28	47.4	83	5
Human Rights	14	22.3	31	3
Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration	19	27.6	7	13
Legal and Constitutional Affairs	31	61.5	107	7
Library of Parliament (Joint)	3	2.2	3	—
National Finance	21	33.1	52	10
National Security and Defence	38	126.3	109	9
Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs	11	13.1	25	—
Official Languages (Joint)	18	33.2	43	6
Official Languages (Senate)	7	13.1	14	—
Rules, Procedures and Rights of Parliament	30	36.3	16	10
Scrutiny of Regulations (Joint)	10	15.6	15	3
Selection Committee	3	0.6	—	4
Social Affairs, Science and Technology	36	75.6	129	10
Special Committee on Illegal Drugs	19	49.7	92	2
Transport and Communications	23	26.8	42	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>850.1</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>121</b>

Appendix B is a brief description of the mandate and membership of each standing, joint and special Senate committee as of March 31, 2003.

Appendix C is a complete list of committee reports. Most reports are available for consultation or download at the Parliament of Canada Web site ([www.parl.gc.ca](http://www.parl.gc.ca)) under “Committee Business.”

# 4



*Senators' consultations allow the public to voice their concerns to their Senate representatives and provide senators with a forum in which to express their views as legislators.*

The Senate and its Administration are keenly aware of their social responsibilities and put considerable effort into fulfilling them. Senators participate in a wide range of social and community activities designed to keep them in touch with Canadians from coast to coast to coast and more in tune with their daily lives.

## In Tune

Senators are constantly looking for opportunities to consult with and inform Canadians. These encounters allow the public to voice their concerns to their Senate representatives and provide senators with a forum in which to express their views as legislators. The meetings may take the form of fact-finding inquiries or speaking engagements by senators.

- **Fact-Finding Missions:** Throughout the year, even when the Senate is adjourned, committees engage in fact-finding missions that allow senators to speak to Canadians on a range of issues. In 2002–2003, senators spent more than 225 hours on fact finding, visiting capital cities and communities in every province and territory.
- **Speaking Engagements:** Senators are available to speak to Canadians about their work as parliamentarians, as well as issues of public interest with which they have become identified. They travel to all regions of the country to speak to students, non-governmental organizations, professional associations and other groups to educate and inform audiences — and to learn from them as well.

## Always Accessible

Some noteworthy initiatives designed to enhance access to senators and to Senate business have been implemented. The institution has made a point of identifying barriers to the integration of persons with disabilities, and of finding solutions and evaluating progress. For example, in April 2002, the introduction of a computer-assisted real-time system to translate debates in the Chamber was a major step forward for the hearing impaired. This service can also be tailored to suit individual requirements by adding useful contextual elements to the transcript of proceedings. In addition, the installation of television monitors in the public galleries enables visitors to benefit from closed captioning.

In a broader context, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) recognized the Senate's right to a fair share of air time on the Cable Public Affairs Channel (CPAC), the specialized television station that covers the Canadian political scene. In November 2002, after hearing representations from the Senate as part of CPAC's licence renewal application, the CRTC stated that CPAC's service should reflect Parliament's bicameral nature by covering the Senate and Senate committee business. Negotiations are ongoing with CPAC to set up a schedule that would give Canadians wider coverage of Senate activities and more regular broadcast times.

Another recent Senate initiative aimed at ensuring broader dissemination of information was the production of a 22-minute educational video for students. Divided into nine segments, the video describes in plain language the workings of the parliamentary system, the legislative process, the composition of the Senate and the work done by senators in committee. The video is available with an accompanying activity guide for teachers, so that it can be used in the classroom as an educational tool.

## An Important Milestone

In December 2002, the Senate published a sign-language version of the report by the Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology entitled *Quality End-of-Life Care*. It was the first time the Parliament of Canada had ever published a report in American Sign Language (ASL) and Langue des signes québécoise (LSQ). A large contingent of representatives from organizations and associations for the deaf and hearing impaired attended the release of the report at a ceremony held in the Senate foyer.



*Roxanne Whiting-Luperón interprets for Senate Government Leader Sharon Carstairs*

## The Senate and Young People

In addition to the fact-finding missions and special studies undertaken by individual senators, the Senate participates in a variety of programs and activities aimed specifically at young Canadians.

The Senate, in cooperation with the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament, offers a number of employment and education programs designed to give young Canadians opportunities to learn about Parliament and its institutions. These include:

- **Senate Page Program:** In 2002–2003, 15 university students served as Senate pages while studying full time in the National Capital Region. The program allows students to gain valuable work experience and first-hand knowledge of the inner workings of the Senate and Parliament. Many former pages have gone on to join the Senate Administration after graduation.
- **Parliamentary Guide Program:** This program enlists university students from across the country to welcome and provide tours to the one million people who visit Parliament each year. Every summer, 45 university students are hired as full-time guides; during the rest of the year, between 55 and 60 students attending universities in the National Capital Region are employed as part-time guides. They help visitors understand and appreciate the history, art, architecture and functions of the national legislature, while developing their own public speaking ability and other skills.
- **Forum for Young Canadians:** Each spring, four groups of 150 students come to Ottawa for an intense week of visits to Parliament, the Supreme Court, government departments and other agencies to learn about Canada's system of government. This bilingual educational program also allows students to debate public policy issues and meet with individual senators, members of the House of Commons and government officials.



- **Encounters with Canada:** Each year, the Canadian Unity Council brings hundreds of students to Ottawa to learn about Canada's parliamentary system. Since it was founded in 1982, this non-profit educational program has given more than 40,000 young people between the ages of 17 and 19 a close-up view of Canada's system of government.
- **Summer Employment:** The Senate hires approximately 30 university students each summer to assist in various areas of the Senate Administration, such as legislative services, finance, human resources, communications and parliamentary precinct services.

The Senate also participates in the **Teachers Institute on Canadian Parliamentary Democracy**, an annual week-long program that brings together some 70 educators from across the country. Each year, participants are chosen from among hundreds of applicants. They gain first-hand insight into the workings of Parliament, which they can then share with their students. At the start of the program, participants are greeted by the speakers of both the Senate and the House of Commons. Throughout the week, they have an opportunity to meet committee chairs, clerks and officers from the two chambers, as well as parliamentarians who give presentations and answer questions about their respective institutions. A number of senators also take part in a round-table discussion with other parliamentarians designed to give participating educators insight into how senators and members of the House of Commons view their roles.

## The Senate in the Community

In 2002–2003, the Senate demonstrated its ongoing commitment to the community through a variety of initiatives and achievements:

- support of a benefit for the Unrelated Bone Marrow Donor Registry, organized by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's "A" Division (August 2002);
- participation in International Literacy Day, during which the Speaker and several other senators read to a group of 40 Grade 1 students (October 2002);
- celebration of National Child Day, commemorating the adoption of the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child* (November 2002);
- fundraising for the Poppy Campaign, with profits going to veterans of the various wars in which Canada took part (November 2002); and
- a visit to the Senate for children between the ages of one and 14 and sponsored by the Children's Miracle Network, a group of children's hospitals (March 2003).

In February 2003, the Senate received the Federal Champions Award in recognition of its leadership among government departments and agencies in helping the **Computers for Schools** program achieve its goals. Under this initiative, computers that are obsolete for Senate purposes are cleaned, reconditioned and tested, and then sent to the program for distribution to school-age children.

The Senate makes its presence felt in the community in many other ways as well. In November 2002, the Senate held its third **Partnership Day**, during which 21 disabled persons (accompanied by their interpreters and caregivers) came to senators' and Administration offices to discuss Senate activities and the barriers that persons with disabilities encounter in the workplace.

In 2002–2003, a twinning program between the Senate and two Ottawa-area high schools, called **Friends of the Senate**, provided four students with physical or mental disabilities the opportunity to develop skills that will help them throughout their lives. The students, from Ridgemont High School in Ottawa and École secondaire de l'Île in Gatineau, were twinned with five Senate employees, the "friends," who spent three half-days a week during the school year helping them become familiar with and take an active part in various aspects of the Senate Administration.

Each year, the Senate also plays an active role in the Government of Canada **Workplace Charitable Campaign**. The unflagging commitment and ingenuity of some 40 staff volunteers helped raise more than \$59,000 from hundreds of donors in the Upper House and the Administration during the 2002–2003 campaign. One of the fundraising events that was a great success was a fashion show, unique because of the many people who banded together to pool their skills and talents in support of the cause — senators, designers, musicians, professional and amateur models, and students in the hotel and restaurant trade. Other events organized by various Administration branches and senators' offices included a golf tournament, a bowling tournament, a craft fair, a barbecue, a book and bake sale, and a dinner cruise on the Ottawa River.

## The Senate Remembers

Every year for the past five years, the Senate, in cooperation with Veterans Affairs Canada, has organized the annual launch of Veterans Week. The ceremony is hosted by the Speaker of the Senate and takes place in the Senate Chamber, in the presence of distinguished veterans of the Great War, World War II, the Korean War and the numerous other missions undertaken by the Canadian Forces. Also in attendance are the veterans' families and senior representatives of veterans' organizations, the Senate, the House of Commons, Veterans Affairs Canada, the Department of National Defence, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other government departments, as well as young cadets.

At the Ceremony of Remembrance on November 7, 2002, 26 people were honoured with a commendation from the Minister of Veterans Affairs, a decoration which was created in 2001 in recognition of those who have given outstanding service to the veterans' community and those who serve as models for their former comrades.



### Decorations Awarded at the 2002 Ceremony of Remembrance

During the Ceremony of Remembrance in the Senate Chamber on November 7, 2002, the Minister of Veterans Affairs commendation was awarded to:

Dr. A. Lynne Beal  
Robert R. Cassels  
H. Clifford Chadderton  
Charles S. Christie  
James L. Davis  
Jacques Dupuis  
Robbins Elliott  
Donald Stewart Ethell  
Norman Graham  
Cecile Houle  
James Irvine  
Walter A. Jones  
Joseph Kobolak  
Edwin Laird  
Harold O. Leduc  
Philip M. Lyons  
Kathleen MacNeill  
C. James Margerum  
The Hon. Jack Marshall  
William J. Neil  
Joyce G. Paynter  
Les Peate  
Donald James Saunders  
Ernest Alvia Smith  
John Stroud  
Douglas L. Whorral



*Lying in state of the Rt. Hon. Ray Hnatyshyn*

In December 2002, the Right Honourable Ramon John Hnatyshyn passed away. The former Governor General lay in state in the Senate Chamber before the state funeral that respectfully celebrated his life and career.

## **Guardian of History**

The Senate of Canada is committed to preserving the heritage of which it is the custodian and guardian. In addition to housing and carefully protecting historically significant works of art

and articles of furniture for the benefit of all Canadians, the Senate endeavours to keep history alive and preserve the legacy of our forebears.

The Senate is particularly proud of its portrait gallery of Speakers, which dates back to the time before Confederation. In December 2002, the official portrait of the Right Honourable Roméo LeBlanc, 43rd Speaker of the Senate (1993–1995), was unveiled at a ceremony attended by Mr. LeBlanc himself, along with 100 invited ministers, senators, MPs and other dignitaries. The portrait, painted by artist Bernard Aimé Poulin, is now part of the magnificent collection that is displayed for visitors to Parliament to enjoy.

In 2002–2003, the Senate commissioned artist Mary Valentine to paint a portrait of the late Honourable Gildas Molgat, 44th Speaker of the Senate (1994–2001). Senator Molgat passed away in February 2001.

## **Respect for the Environment**

As an institution, the Senate is concerned about the environment and constantly strives to make its employees more aware of environmental issues, and to improve its performance with regard to environmentally friendly practices.

Under the direction of its “green” committee, the Senate played an active role in Environment Week, June 3–7, 2002. Awards were given out to employees in recognition of individual and group efforts. Among the winning initiatives were: paper saving, the use of new maintenance products and methods, and activities to promote recycling programs. An e-mail quiz was also created to enable staff to learn more about the environment.



*Unveiling of the official portrait of the Rt. Hon. Roméo LeBlanc*



Combined efforts during the year to recycle more than 84,000 kilograms of paper resulted in the equivalent of saving 1,440 trees. The energy saved (347,537 kilowatts) would be enough to meet the needs of 42 average Canadian homes for one year.

Working closely with Environment Canada and the House of Commons, the Senate also took steps to make its printing services more environmentally friendly by modifying their operations, taking a “green” approach to procurement, and adopting appropriate measures for the safe disposal of materials. These initiatives were all part of an ongoing effort to gain the coveted EcoLogo certification, an Environment Canada program that helps identify environmentally-friendly products and services.

Lastly, in its continuing quest for ways to improve air quality and protect the environment, the Senate replaced an aging van used by the Traffic Section with a more environmentally-friendly automobile — a hybrid car that can run on electricity at low speeds and on gasoline at higher speeds.



# The Senate on the World Stage

## 5



*In the international arena, senators act as ambassadors, raising awareness of the Senate, explaining the importance of the role it plays and recalling its historical foundations.*

Senators take part in many international activities designed to promote the image of Canada and its parliamentary system and to create closer links with other countries. In doing so, senators act as ambassadors, raising awareness of the Senate, explaining the importance of the role it plays and recalling its historical foundations.

Through official visits, seminars and the proceedings of inter-parliamentary associations and friendship groups, senators meet with parliamentarians from other parts of the world to discuss issues such as health, trade, economics, security, culture and human rights. These meetings afford senators the opportunity to offer insights into how Canada's Parliament works and to learn from the experiences of other legislative institutions.

The Speaker of the Senate is fourth on the order of precedence behind the Governor General, the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. Protocol requires that the Speaker be involved in most official visits, not only in a ceremonial role but also by receiving visiting heads of state or heads of government in the Speaker's chambers, usually along with other parliamentarians and officials.

In the interest of advancing international relations, the Speaker is also in regular contact with diplomats posted to Canada. The Speaker is also expected to travel abroad on behalf of Parliament, sometimes as the government's representative.

Canada's parliamentary system, which functions in a bilingual, multicultural society, is held in high regard around the world. Canadian legislators representing all political parties engage in a variety of inter-parliamentary activities. These activities serve to enhance Parliament's international reputation as an efficient bicameral legislature in which people holding a wide range of political and social views work together for the good of all Canadians.

## **Official Visits in 2001–2002**

In keeping with the protocol requirements of his position, Speaker Dan Hays took part in many diplomatic activities both in Canada and abroad. During 2002–2003, he led parliamentary delegations to:

- The Czech Republic (October 2002) — the purpose of this visit was threefold: to discuss the upcoming NATO Summit in light of the challenges posed by international terrorism; to discuss the Republic's accession to the European Union and the repercussions for Canada; and to offer Canada's assistance in helping the country recover from the serious damage caused by the flooding in August 2002.
- Spain (October 2002) — the purpose of the visit was to further bilateral relations between Canada and Spain, as well as to maintain and strengthen ties with the Spanish Parliament. The parliamentary delegation met with the influential think-tank Real Instituto Elcano and took part in a round-table discussion

organized by the Canadian Consul and Trade Attaché in Catalonia. The delegation also had the privilege of witnessing the election of the new Speaker of the Spanish Senate, His Excellency Juan José Lucas.

- Japan (November 2002)
- India (November 2002) — Canada is pleased to continue its work with India to discuss such issues as terrorism, the situation in Iraq, climate change, conservation of natural resources, the reduction of poverty and peacemaking. Both countries are hopeful that renewed discussions at the parliamentary level will complement the ongoing dialogue at the economic and political levels.
- Ecuador (January 2003)
- Poland (March 2003)
- Russia (March 2003) — this visit provided an opportunity to discuss a range of issues, such as the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, launched at the G8 Summit in Kananaskis, Alberta, the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, trade, bilateral relations and the international situation. Particular attention was paid to promoting the development of economic relations between Canada and Russia.

The Senate also hosted visits and courtesy calls from many high-ranking foreign officials in 2002–2003. Among these, Speaker Hays met with dignitaries from Gabon in October, and the Usher of the Black Rod hosted the Swedish Prime Minister in February and the President of Mozambique in March.



*Left: Senators Elizabeth Hubley and Lone Christensen, the event's organizers; right: the Singing Senators*

## Night of a Thousand Dinners

In November 2002, a small group of senators organized the second Night of a Thousand Dinners to raise awareness of anti-personnel land mines and to raise funds for the Canadian Landmine Foundation. This year's event coincided with the fifth anniversary of the Ottawa Convention Banning Anti-personnel Landmines. More than 350 guests attended the event and took part in a traditional auction and a silent auction. The money raised will go to landmine-removal projects in a number of countries around the world.

## Promotion of Links with Other Parliaments

Senators play a significant role in the activities of the 11 official parliamentary associations. These associations encourage parliamentarians from all countries to share ideas, information and experiences. Each group sets clear objectives and goals in keeping with its bilateral or multilateral activities.

The Joint Inter-Parliamentary Council (JIC), which operates under the authority of both houses of Parliament, oversees budgetary and administrative matters related to parliamentary associations. International membership fees and program expenditures for these associations are split between the Senate (30 percent) and the House of Commons (70 percent).

### ***Bilateral Associations***

- Canada–China Legislative Association
- Canada–France Inter-Parliamentary Association
- Canada–Japan Inter-Parliamentary Group
- Canada–UK Inter-Parliamentary Association
- Canada–United States Inter-Parliamentary Group

### ***Multilateral Associations***

- Assemblée parlementaire de la Francophonie
- Canada–Europe Parliamentary Association
- Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association
- Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
- Inter-Parliamentary Forum of the Americas
- Inter-Parliamentary Union

On a less formal level, senators also participate in bilateral friendship groups designed to strengthen relations between countries and foster mutual cooperation and understanding. The three official parliamentary friendship groups currently in operation are Canada–Germany, Canada–Israel and Canada–Italy. These groups organize general meetings and working sessions, and sometimes host parliamentarians or officials from the respective countries. While these groups do not receive any funding from Parliament, they operate under the same policies and guidelines as parliamentary associations.

## **Canadian Parliamentary Cooperation Seminar**

In the spring and fall of 2002, a dozen officials of the legislatures of Alberta, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Mauritania, Quebec, Romania, Scotland and Senegal took part in the Canadian Parliamentary Cooperation Seminar in Ottawa.

Each year, the Senate, the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament join forces to offer such seminars on various aspects of the Canadian parliamentary system. The seminars provide an opportunity for senior parliamentary officials from Canada and their foreign counterparts, to observe, discuss and exchange views on the various procedural, administrative and research services provided to parliamentarians. Although the seminars are aimed primarily at table and committee officers and are particularly useful to them in their work, legal advisers and administrative officers have also attended in the past.



# The Senate Administration

6



*“The Senate team is made up of motivated and determined people who provide service of the highest possible quality.”*

The Hon. Lise Bacon  
Chair, Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration



## Roles and Responsibilities

The Senate requires significant human and financial resources to carry out its important duties and meet its considerable responsibilities. The Senate Administration, which has 407 employees and 10 directorates, endeavours to provide senators with the advice and the support and management services they need to fulfil their role as legislators and investigators, an essential component of our democratic system.

Each year, Senate expenditures are recorded in the Public Accounts of Canada, which are released in the fall following the end of a fiscal year. The Public Accounts can be consulted on the Public Works and Government Services Canada Web site at: [www.tpsgc.gc.ca/recgen/text/pub-acc-e.html](http://www.tpsgc.gc.ca/recgen/text/pub-acc-e.html)

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration is responsible for examining financial and administrative matters arising from the Senate budget. The Committee pays special attention to committee budgets and establishes guidelines and policies to ensure optimum and responsible use of resources. In 2002–2003, the Committee met 17 times and produced 11 reports.

## Support for Parliamentarians

The Senate Administration endeavours to meet the materiel and human resources needs of senators in an effective and efficient manner by providing them with the support services they need to do their work. In order to provide these services, the Senate has 10 directorates whose functions are briefly described below.

### *Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments*

Appointed by the Governor in Council, the Clerk is the chief administrative officer responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Senate Administration. The Clerk is also the custodian of all acts passed by Parliament. The Clerk is involved in all aspects of the parliamentary and legislative process and serves as the link between managers and the Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration. In addition, the Clerk oversees the administrative portion of the Senate's annual budget and participates in a range of diplomatic and official activities both within and outside Parliament.

### *Deputy Clerk and Principal Clerk of the Senate*

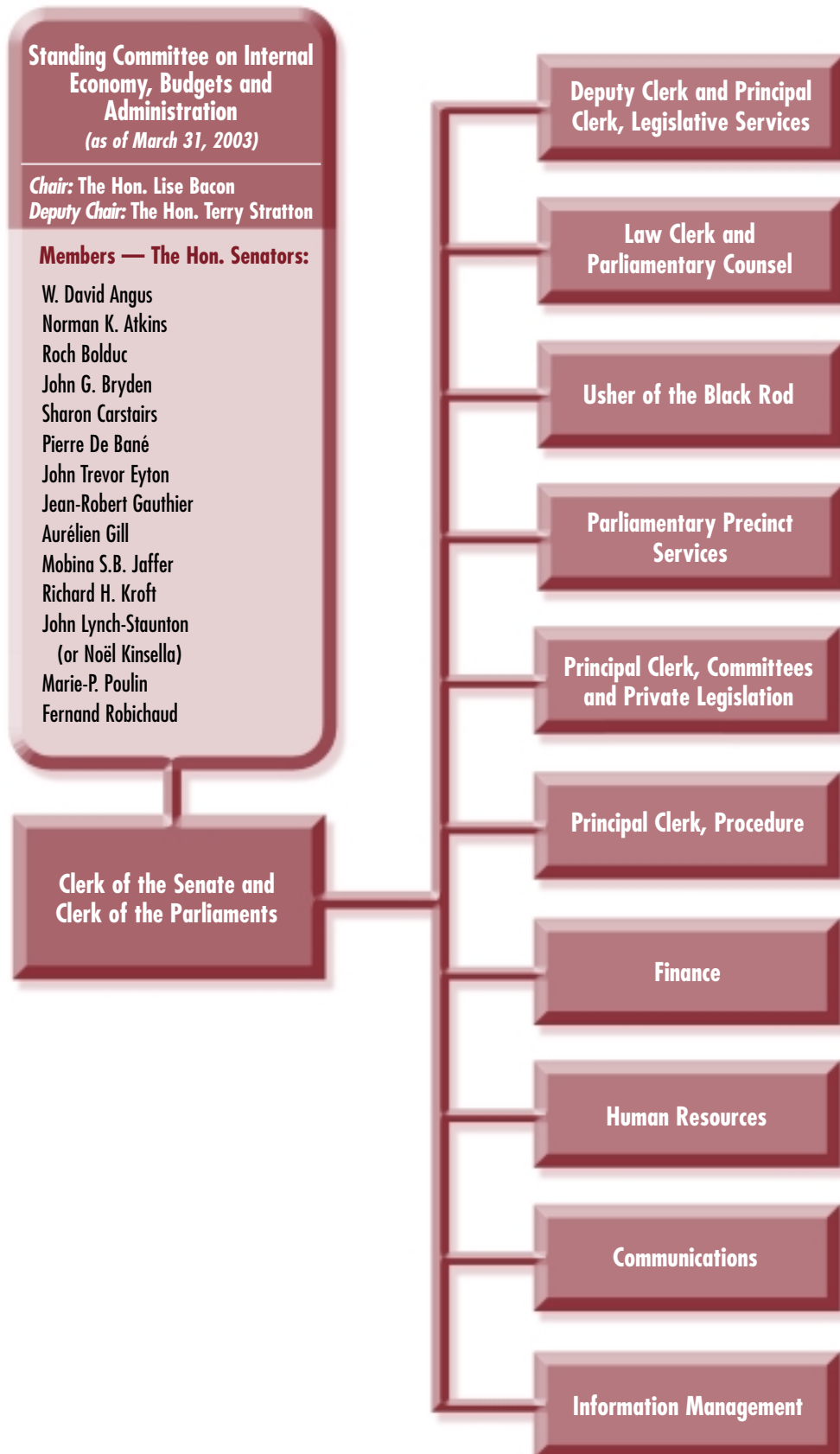
The Deputy Clerk supports the Speaker, the Senate and all senators in carrying out their duties in the Senate. The Deputy Clerk's office publishes the official record of Senate proceedings (*Journals of the Senate*) and the Senate's daily program (*Senate Order Paper and Notices*), provides documents and advice to Senate staff, and organizes regular briefings.

The Deputy Clerk also serves as recording secretary for the Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration and as clerk of the Standing Committee on Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament, and supervises all legislative services.

### **Publishing Senate Proceedings**

In 2002–2003, the Office of the Deputy Clerk produced a total of 84 *Journals* and *Order Papers*.

## Administrative Structure of the Senate of Canada



### ***Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel***

Appointed by a resolution of the Senate, the Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel responds to requests from the Senate, Senate committees and individual senators for legal advice and legislative drafting services. The legal advice provided by the Law Clerk relates primarily to parliamentary law and the constitutional rights and obligations of the Senate and senators. As well as providing advice on conflict of interest issues, the office of the Law Clerk assists in the legislative process by drafting bills and amendments to bills for senators. The Law Clerk also serves as corporate counsel to the Senate Administration.

### ***Usher of the Black Rod***

The Usher of the Black Rod is responsible for the ceremonial side of the Senate's work, including the daily parade, Royal Assent, the Speech from the Throne, funerals and investitures of governors general. In addition to managing the Senate Page Program, the Usher of the Black Rod plays a role in the Senate's various outreach programs and visits by foreign dignitaries.

### ***Principal Clerk, Procedure***

The primary responsibility of the Procedural Services Directorate is to manage the work of the Debates and Publications Branch and to prepare drafts of the Speaker's rulings on points of order or questions of privilege raised by senators in the Chamber. The Principal Clerk conducts the necessary research, reviewing previous rulings and standard Canadian and British parliamentary procedure. Once the draft ruling is prepared, other members of the procedural team — including the Clerk of the Senate, the Law Clerk and other table officers — review and comment on the draft before submitting it to the Speaker for consideration. Once it is finalized, the decision is delivered to senators in both official languages when the Speaker presents it in the Chamber.

### ***Committees and Private Legislation Directorate***

The Senate has established a number of committees to examine bills and estimates, and to conduct special studies in a variety of policy areas. The Committees and Private Legislation Directorate serves those committees in the areas of administration, parliamentary procedure and information relating to committee tasks and objectives. In providing this support, committee clerks work closely with research officers from the Library of Parliament, who provide substantive expertise. As part of their work, committees sometimes travel across Canada to hear from Canadians affected by the specific issue or legislation under study.

### ***Human Resources Directorate***

The Human Resources Directorate delivers human resource services to senators, managers and employees. On March 31, 2003, the Senate was comprised of 98 senators, 178 senatorial staff and 407 administrative employees. In carrying out its duties, the Directorate develops and implements policies and practices in such areas as compensation, staffing, performance appraisal, staff relations, employment equity, official languages, and training and development.

### ***Parliamentary Precinct Services Directorate***

The Parliamentary Precinct Services Directorate provides senators and their staff with a full range of services designed to ensure the smooth operation of the Senate, as well as a safe, secure and functional environment in which to work. Specifically, the Directorate is responsible for security, logistics and facilities management services. It also provides the following services:

- materiel management, printing, asset management and storage, and goods and services procurement;
- facilities, transportation, maintenance, messenger services and committee room logistics; and
- accommodations, planning and projects.

### ***Communications Directorate***

The Communications Directorate is responsible for the Senate's entire communications program and carries out a range of activities that includes: production of internal and external publications; awareness programs, in particular programs aimed at young people; creation of corporate communications products and services, such as detailed directories and posters; and management of media relations for the Senate. The communications aspect of ceremonies and other special events in the Senate Chamber also falls under the mandate of this Directorate.

The Directorate also supports Senate committees by helping them prepare communications plans, distributing their news releases and facilitating media access to pertinent information.

### ***Finance Directorate***

The Finance Directorate provides a range of services, including:

- financial planning, accounting, analysis and reporting;
- financial services to senators and the Senate Administration;
- administration of all aspects of senators' entitlements (e.g., pension, travel);
- development and implementation of financial policies and practices; and
- development of the Senate's budget and budgetary control.

### ***Information Management***

The Senate also has an Information and Technology Management unit that provides employees in the 10 administrative directorates, as well as senators and their staff, with exclusive technical advice, support and training services. Its employees provide advice on the use and operation of computer systems and software required for Senate business. The unit provides support for new and existing applications, installs hardware, software and peripherals, installs and repairs components, provides user support by telephone and in person, and manages all Senate telecommunications devices.

## Satellite Activities Linked to the Senate

Peripheral to the Senate, but central to its activities, are entities whose fundamental role consists of bringing Canada's parliamentary institutions to Canadians and the world, and providing senators with the most accurate and comprehensive information possible.

### *International and Inter-Parliamentary Affairs*

A joint initiative of the Senate and the House of Commons, the new International and Inter-Parliamentary Affairs Directorate has a mandate to promote democracy, good governance and the merits of the Canadian parliamentary system around the world. Each year, delegations from foreign states come to Canada to draw upon our experience, as they set up or enhance their own institutions and systems of government. Occasionally, Canadian parliamentarians travel abroad, at the request of other countries, to support local initiatives and provide informed guidance.

### *Research*

Most research support for committees is provided by the Library of Parliament. Staff in the Library's Research Branch, many of whom specialize in fields as varied as law and government, economics, political and social affairs, and science and technology, respond to committee requests for information and carry out studies designed to assist senators as they examine the legislative issues before Parliament and investigate other issues of interest. The Library houses more than 450,000 publications and offers a full range of research services using state-of-the-art information technologies. The Parliamentary Librarian reports to the speakers of the Senate and the House of Commons.

## A Responsible Employer

The Senate Administration is firmly committed to the ongoing professional development and well-being of its employees. The Senate believes that a healthy, motivating and equitable workplace is the best environment in which to develop a competent and dedicated work force. Several measures were begun or implemented in 2002–2003 with that objective in mind.

First, a training plan was established for all staff, taking into account individual and institutional needs. Custom training activities to meet identified needs are held regularly for Senate staff. In 2002–2003, for example, courses were offered in staff relations for supervisors, media relations and report writing. In addition, employees can learn about a subject at their own pace using educational software made available to them through the Senate's intranet. The Senate has also begun developing a program to help employees balance their personal and professional lives.

Each year, the Senate recognizes outstanding achievements by its employees in various fields of endeavour through its merit program. Designed to reward and motivate employees, the program highlights noteworthy contributions by presenting awards to employees in various categories. The awards ceremony was held in June 2002; eight awards were handed out, including awards for client service, team spirit, community service, and innovation or initiative.

## Promoting Equity and Diversity

In keeping with its policy on employment equity, diversity and accessibility, the Senate continues to use recruitment strategies to increase the representation among its work-force of qualified members of the four designated groups: women, Aboriginal persons, visible minorities and persons with disabilities. These targeted efforts and awareness activities have begun to show results.

Given its mandate to represent minorities, the Senate is particularly sensitive to the issue of diversity and the principle of equality. Administration employees and senators themselves took part in a variety of awareness and promotional activities, including:

- dyslexia awareness session (April 2002);
- Aboriginal Week cultural and awareness activities (May 2002);
- fundraising activities as part of the National Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence Against Women (December 2002);
- distribution of information related to Black History Month (February 2003);
- breakfast meeting during International Women's Week (March 2003); and
- distribution of information related to the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (March 2003).

As part of its modernization of human resources management and in accordance with the recommendations applicable to the entire public service, the Senate took measures to review its staffing practices and procedures. A number of changes have already been made, including the implementation of an evaluation, mentoring and training program in support of employee advancement. A two-year collective agreement was signed in October 2002 with the Professional Institute of the Public Service, the union to which committee clerks belong. And, finally, the debates and publications sector set up a telework program that can be used by committee proceedings editors. The program saves money and permits flexible work schedules.

## One-Stop Service

In October 2002, in order to enhance and streamline the delivery of its services with a view to ensuring greater efficiency and effectiveness, the Senate's Parliamentary Precinct Services Directorate introduced its client services centre offering one-stop service. Senators, senatorial staff, administrative employees or anyone looking for information, equipment, tools or services to carry out their work now need call only one telephone number. The client services centre is staffed by employees who can answer questions or refer inquiries to other sources, if necessary.

## Partnership

In keeping with the federal policy on the continuity of constitutional government, the Senate completed the first phase of its Operational Continuity Plan in 2002–2003 by having each of its administrative directorates submit comments. Canadians must be able to rely on institutions that are capable of running smoothly, no matter what situation arises. In order for that to happen, protocols and measures have to be adopted to ensure the security and uninterrupted operation of the Senate under any circumstances.



To this end, the Senate worked closely with the other key players on Parliament Hill that might be affected in the event of a major crisis — the House of Commons, Public Works and Government Services Canada, the Prime Minister's Office, the Privy Council Office and the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Senate is involved in a number of other joint activities with the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament, including:

- a building connectivity equipment and devices program that is part of the long-term vision and plan for the Parliamentary Precinct;
- multimedia projects;
- Internet and intranet services;
- the Many Facets of Parliament Hill Program, a three-day workshop that offers employees an opportunity to learn more about the legislative process and become more familiar with the way Parliament Hill works;
- the Legislative Information Management System (LIMS), designed to create an interface through which the various stakeholders can exchange information on draft legislation and amendments;
- the Legislative Sector Automation Program (LSAP), which will make it possible to review and modernize the technological infrastructure, administrative practices and framework for the delivery of services in support of publishing operations and record keeping related to chamber and committee proceedings; and
- the Public Awareness Advisory Committee.

## **A Modern Senate**

In order to provide senators with accommodations that are suited to their needs, the Senate modernized its buildings and made the refitting of two committee rooms a priority in 2002–2003. This major project will permit optimum use of new technologies.

As part of its long-term vision, the Information Management unit presented a technology renewal plan that deals largely with the modernization and security of the technological infrastructure.

## Financial Information

The Senate Administration provides the support services senators need to carry out their parliamentary duties, which include representing the interests of the regions, the provinces and minorities; inquiring into issues of national interest; debating; and making laws. The expenditures incurred in performing these duties are divided into four main lines: senators and their offices, Chamber operations, committees and associations, and administrative support.

The statements of expenditures for each of these business lines for the 2002–2003 fiscal year are given below.

## Statement of Expenditures — Program

**March 31, 2003**

	Authorized	Expenditures	Unspent Balance
Officers and Members of the Senate — Salaries, allowances and other payments to the Speaker of the Senate, Members and other officers of the Senate under the <i>Parliament of Canada Act</i> ; contributions to the Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Account, the Supplementary Retirement Benefits Account; and Members of Parliament Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account: retiring allowances to former Senators under Part III of the <i>Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act</i> .	\$21,173,511	\$21,173,511	\$0
Program Expenditures	41,355,950	41,223,187	132,763
Contributions to Employees' Benefit Plan	5,396,940	5,396,940	0
<b>Total Program</b>	<b>\$67,926,401</b>	<b>\$67,793,638</b>	<b>\$132,763</b>

## Expenditures by Standard Object

Operating	2002–2003
Salaries and Wages	\$45,865,779
Transportation and Communication	9,712,229
Information — Printing Services	176,762
Professional and Special Services	6,469,487
Rentals	850,448
Purchasing, Repair and Maintenance Services	745,441
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	1,181,782
<b>Capital</b>	
Acquisition of Machinery and Equipment	2,387,318
<b>Transfer Payments</b>	
Grants, Contributions and Other Transfer Payments	404,391
Other Subsidies and Payments	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$67,793,638</b>

## Program Expenditures by Business Line

Business Line	Operating	Capital	Grants and Contributions	Total
Senators and Their Offices	\$33,057,411	\$363,827	\$98,564	\$33,519,802
Chamber Operations	5,267,746	44,901	—	5,312,647
Committees	6,564,470	29,472	305,827	6,899,769
Administrative Support	20,112,302	1,949,118	—	22,061,420
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$65,001,929</b>	<b>\$2,387,318</b>	<b>\$404,391</b>	<b>\$67,793,638</b>

## Expenditures — Senators and Their Offices

	2002–2003
Salaries and Wages	\$21,819,982
Transportation and Communications	7,609,027
Information and Printing Services	31,643
Professional and Special Services	3,076,385
Rentals	100,217
Purchasing, Repair and Maintenance Services	28,833
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	391,324
Construction or Acquisition of Machinery and Equipment	363,827
Grants, Contributions and Other Transfer Payments	98,564
Other Subsidies and Payments	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$33,519,802</b>

## 7



*Of the one million visitors who come to Parliament Hill each year, 450,000 take guided tours of the Centre Block, and approximately 50,000 attend Senate and House committee sessions.*

Parliament Hill is more than a workplace for parliamentarians and their staff and the place where the federal government's decisions are made — it is a national symbol. An architectural gem steeped in history, “the Hill” belongs not only to those who work here, but to all Canadians. There are many different options available to see and learn more about the Senate, its history, its architecture and its operations.

## Public Visits and Tours

Sessions of the Senate and Senate committees are open to the public. Of the one million visitors who come to Parliament Hill each year, 450,000 take guided tours of the Centre Block, which houses both the Senate and the House of Commons. Approximately 50,000 people attend Senate and House committee sessions.

## The Internet

The parliamentary Web site ([www.parl.gc.ca](http://www.parl.gc.ca)) keeps Canadians informed about the role of Parliament, its composition and day-to-day activities.

Many senators also have their own Web sites, which provide information on current issues and items of special interest to those whom they represent.

The Senate's main publications, including the official *Debates of the Senate of Canada*, the *Journals of the Senate of Canada* and the *Rules of the Senate*, and public information documents like *The Senate Today*, *The Senate Report* and *Senate Fact Sheets*, are also available on the Internet.

## For Information

To find out more about the Senate, contact us by:

Telephone: 1-800-267-7362

TTY line: (613) 995-2266

Fax: (613) 995-4998

E-mail: [sencom@sen.parl.gc.ca](mailto:sencom@sen.parl.gc.ca)

You can also visit us at the Parliamentary Web site at: [www.parl.gc.ca](http://www.parl.gc.ca)

Mail may be sent postage-free to any senator at the following address:

(Senator's name)  
Senate of Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0A4

## Guided Tours

For information on guided tours, contact:

Library of Parliament Information Service  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0A9

Telephone: 1-866-599-4999

TTY: (613) 995-2266

Fax: (613) 992-1273

E-mail: [info@parl.gc.ca](mailto:info@parl.gc.ca)

It is recommended that a reservation be made for groups of 10 or more.





# *Appendices*



# Appendix A

## Speaker's Rulings

A major part of the Speaker's responsibility in the Chamber is to make rulings on points of order and questions of privilege. During 2002–2003, Speaker Dan Hays made 14 rulings, which are summarized below.

### Speaker's Rulings

#### *April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003*

**May 7, 2002**

Point of order respecting Bill S-20 (Senator Cools)

**Issue:** It was improper to proceed with second reading of Bill S-20, *Federal Nominations Act*, a private senator's public bill, since Royal Consent had not yet been given.

**Decision:** Speaker had previously ruled on October 25, 2001, that Bill S-20 required Royal Consent, since it affected the royal prerogative of appointment. Debate on S-20 could proceed as there was no evidence that Royal Consent needed to be signified in both houses. In the United Kingdom, a parliamentarian can introduce a bill that requires Royal Consent without seeking an address.

**June 11, 2002**

Question of privilege respecting Bill C-15B (Senator St. Germain)

**Issue:** A press release issued by a Member of the House of Commons concerning Bill C-15B, a *Criminal Code* amendment dealing with cruelty to animals, implied that a deal had been made with the Justice Minister to accept a Senate amendment to the bill. This gave the impression to the public that it was the Minister's decision, and not the Senate's, that would determine the outcome of the amendments proposed in the Senate.

**Decision:** There was no basis for a *prima facie* question of privilege. No evidence was presented that there had been a threat or attempt to influence the vote of a senator, or that a contempt against the Senate had been made. The Speaker noted the false impression given to the public that a House of Parliament could be manipulated by a minister, and that greater care should be taken in the future to avoid this situation.

**October 8, 2002**

Point of order respecting a notice of motion (Senator Kinsella)

**Issue:** The notice of motion authorizing the Social Affairs, Science and Technology Committee to study Canada's health care system and to use evidence collected during the previous session was out of order because the committee did not yet exist.

**Decision:** The notice of motion was in order. Standing committees are permanent committees of the Senate, recognized as such in the *Rules of the Senate*. The Senate had, during two recent precedents, agreed to refer a bill to a standing committee before the membership of the committee was approved by the Senate.

- October 9, 2002** Question of privilege respecting remarks made about the monarchy (Senator Cools)
- Issue:** Certain remarks made about the monarchy by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance impeded the senator's ability to perform her parliamentary duties, since she could not support a government that expressed such views.
- Decision:** No *prima facie* case of privilege. The Minister's comments did not impede the senator in performing her parliamentary duties.
- October 24, 2002** Question of privilege respecting the deposit of a committee report with the Clerk of the Senate (Senator Murray)
- Issue:** The senator objected to the announced intention of the Social Affairs, Science and Technology Committee to deposit a report with the Clerk of the Senate on a day when the Senate was not sitting.
- Decision:** The Speaker ruled there was no *prima facie* question of privilege. By granting permission to the Committee to deposit any report with the Clerk of the Senate without qualification, the Senate had waived its right to receive the report first.
- October 29, 2002** Points of order respecting the Opening of Parliament and the Speech from the Throne
- Issue:** Senators raised a number of issues regarding the Opening of the Second Session of the 37th Parliament on September 30, 2002, which dealt with constitutional, administrative and technical matters.
- Decision:** The role of the Speaker during the Speech from the Throne is not the same as during a Senate sitting, as the Speaker does not preside over the proceedings. The Speaker noted that steps would be taken to avoid the technical distractions that occurred on September 30, and undertook to have a document prepared explaining the traditions and practices of the Opening of Parliament and to make it available for circulation.
- November 27, 2002** Point of order respecting government business on Order Paper (Senator Kinsella)
- Issue:** It was not appropriate to place the Kyoto Protocol under government business on the Order Paper.
- Decision:** There was no point of order. The government has full discretion to determine what constitutes government business.
- December 3, 2002** Point of order concerning Bill C-10A (Senator Lynch-Staunton)
- Issue:** The Senate Committee, on instruction from the Senate, had divided Bill C-10, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals and firearms) and the Firearms Act*, into two bills, C-10A and C-10B. The senator argued that C-10A was a brand new bill and should not be at the third reading stage.
- Decision:** It was in order to proceed with Bill C-10A. The Committee reported a bill back to the Senate, not a draft of a bill or a document. Bill C-10 had not disappeared and the committee to which it was referred had properly carried out the order of the Senate.

- December 4, 2002** Point of order concerning Bill C-10A (Senator Kinsella)
- Issue:** The message that informed the House of Commons that the Senate had divided Bill C-10 and had passed Bill C-10A, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (firearms)*, was equivalent to a debatable motion.
- Decision:** The message on a bill must relay all relevant information that would allow the receiving House to understand what had happened. It is possible for senators to raise a point of order on the content of the message if there is any suspicion as to a factual or procedural error in it. The message of the Senate that it had divided Bill C-10 into two bills was in order and was sent to the House of Commons forthwith.
- December 4, 2002** Point of order concerning the message to the House of Commons on Bill C-10A (Senator Lynch-Staunton)
- Issue:** The wording of the message was incorrect in that it sent back Bill C-10 when the Committee had only dealt with Bill C-10A, having divided it.
- Decision:** The wording of the message was in order. To not return the bill to the Commons would be incorrect because the House might decide not to accept the message.
- December 9, 2002** Point of order concerning Bill C-10 (Senator Lynch-Staunton)
- Issue:** Was Bill C-10 still before the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee or was it returned to the House of Commons with a message?
- Decision:** The Speaker reviewed the proceedings on Bill C-10 as they had been difficult to follow. Based on the proceedings that had taken place thus far, there was no point of order. Bill C-10B was still before the Committee, not Bill C-10.
- December 9, 2002** Point of order respecting a report of the National Finance Committee (Senator Cools)
- Issue:** By adopting the National Finance Committee report, the Senate was by implication also adopting the Supplementary Estimates contained in the report. The Estimates that had been referred to the Committee were no longer correct since they had been amended in the House of Commons after being referred to the Senate Committee.
- Decision:** There was no point of order. The Committee had fulfilled its obligation to discuss and report on the Estimates. Debate on the Estimates concurred in by the House of Commons would occur during the Senate's consideration of Bill C-21, *Appropriation Act No. 3, 2002–2003*.

**December 11, 2002** Point of order respecting a bill reported without amendment but with observations (Senator Kinsella)

**Issue:** The Senator challenged the report of the Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources Committee on Bill C-5, *Species at Risk Act*, because it contained remarks that were inconsistent with its recommendation reporting the bill without amendment.

**Decision:** There was no point of order. The practice has been in the Senate to permit appending observations to reports. Under the *Rules of the Senate*, when a committee reports a bill without amendment, it stands adopted immediately.

**December 12, 2002** Question of privilege concerning the unauthorized disclosure of a committee report (Senator Kolber)

**Issue:** The Banking, Trade and Commerce Committee's report on the public interest implications of large bank mergers was released to the press before it was tabled in the Senate.

**Decision:** The Speaker ruled there was a *prima facie* case of privilege. According to the procedures set out in Appendix IV of the *Rules of the Senate*, the next step was for the Committee to investigate and report to the Senate before any further action was taken.





# Appendix B

## Alphabetical List of Standing, Joint and Special Committees of the Senate of Canada, as of March 31, 2003

A current list of Senate committees, their mandates and their members can be found under “Committee Business” at the Parliament of Canada Web site ([www.parl.gc.ca](http://www.parl.gc.ca)). The site also includes a list of studies undertaken by the committees, schedules of meetings, minutes, witnesses heard, as well as most of the reports and press releases dating back to the second session of the 35th Parliament, February 27, 1996, to April 27, 1997.

### Standing Committees



#### Aboriginal Peoples

**Mandate:** To examine legislation and matters relating to the Aboriginal peoples of Canada.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Chalifoux

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Johnson

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Carney, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Chaput, Christensen, Gill, Léger, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Pearson, Sibbeston, Stratton, Tkachuk

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Carney,

\*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Chalifoux, Christensen, Gill, Hubley, Johnson, Léger,

\*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Pearson, Sibbeston, St. Germain, Tkachuk



#### Agriculture and Forestry

**Mandate:** To examine legislation and matters relating to agriculture and forestry generally, and the Canadian Wheat Board.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Oliver

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Wiebe

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Chalifoux, Day, Fairbairn, Gustafson, Hubley, LaPierre, LeBreton, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Ringuette, Tkachuk

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Chalifoux, Day, Fairbairn, Hubley, Gustafson, LaPierre, Lapointe, LeBreton, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Moore, Oliver, Tkachuk, Wiebe

\*Designates *ex officio* member.



## Banking, Trade and Commerce

**Mandate:** To examine legislation and matters relating to finance and business, including: (1) banking, insurance, trust and loan companies, credit societies, “Caisses populaires” and small loan companies; (2) customs and excise; (3) taxation legislation; (4) patents and royalties; (5) corporate affairs; and (6) bankruptcy.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Kolber

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Tkachuk

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Angus, Biron, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Fitzpatrick, Hervieux-Payette, Kelleher, Kroft, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Meighen, Moore, Prud’homme, Setlakwe

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Angus, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Fitzpatrick, Hervieux-Payette, Kelleher, Kolber, Kroft, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Meighen, Poulin, Prud’homme, Setlakwe, Taylor, Tkachuk



## Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

**Mandate:** To examine legislation and matters relating to energy, the environment and natural resources generally, including: (1) mines and natural resources, other than fisheries and forestry; (2) pipelines, transmission lines and energy transportation; (3) environmental affairs; and (4) other energy-related matters.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Banks

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Spivak

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Baker, Buchanan, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Christensen, Cochrane, Eyton, Finnerty, Kenny, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Merchant, Milne, Watt

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Baker, Banks, Buchanan, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Christensen, Cochrane, Eyton, Finnerty, Kenny, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Milne, Spivak, Taylor, Watt



## Fisheries and Oceans

**Mandate:** To examine bills, messages, petitions, inquiries, papers and other matters relating to fisheries generally.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Comeau

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Cook

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Adams, Baker, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cochrane, Hubley, Johnson, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Mahovlich, Meighen, Phalen, Watt

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Adams, Baker, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cochrane, Comeau, Cook, Hubley, Johnson, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Mahovlich, Moore, Phalen, Robertson, Watt

\*Designates *ex officio* member.



## Foreign Affairs

**Mandate:** To examine legislation and matters relating to foreign and Commonwealth relations, including: (1) treaties and international agreements; (2) external trade; (3) foreign aid; (4) defence; and (5) territorial and offshore matters. Since April 1994, the Committee has had the authority to monitor application of the *Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act* and the *North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act*, as well as any other related trade measures.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Stollery

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Di Nino

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Andreychuk, Austin, Bolduc, Carney, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Corbin, De Bané, Grafstein, Graham, Losier-Cool, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Setlakwe

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:**

Andreychuk, Austin, Bolduc, Carney, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Corbin, De Bané, Di Nino, Grafstein, Graham, Losier-Cool, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Setlakwe, Stollery



## Human Rights

**Mandate:** To examine matters related to human rights generally.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Maheu

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Rossiter

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Beaudoin, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Ferretti Barth, Fraser, Jaffer, LaPierre, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Poy, Rivest

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Beaudoin,

\*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Ferretti Barth, Fraser, Jaffer, LaPierre, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Maheu, Poy, Rivest, Rossiter



## Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration

**Mandate:** To consider all matters of a financial or administrative nature relating to the internal management of the Senate; to review and authorize the budgets requested by committees and establish guidelines and policies on such items as senators' travel and research expenditures. It should be noted that the Committee is authorized to carry out its mandate on its own initiative, that is, without having to wait for an order of reference from the Senate.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Bacon

**Interim Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Stratton

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Atkins, Austin, Bolduc, Bryden, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), De Bané, Eyton, Gauthier, Gill, Jaffer, Kroft, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Poulin, Robertson, Robichaud

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Angus, Atkins, Austin, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Bacon, Bryden, De Bané, Doody, Eyton, Gauthier, Gill, Jaffer, Kroft, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Poulin, Robichaud, Stratton

\*Designates *ex officio* member.



## Legal and Constitutional Affairs

**Mandate:** To examine legislation and matters relating to legal and constitutional matters generally, including: (1) federal-provincial relations; (2) administration of justice, law reform and all related matters; (3) the judiciary; (4) all essentially juridical matters; and (5) private bills not otherwise specifically assigned to another committee, including those related to marriage and divorce.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Furey

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Beaudoin

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Andreychuk, Baker, Bryden, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cools, Jaffer, Joyal, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Nolin, Pearson, Smith, Stratton

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:**

Andreychuk, Baker, Beaudoin, Bryden, Buchanan, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cools, Furey, Jaffer, Joyal, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Nolin, Pearson, Smith



## National Finance

**Mandate:** The Committee's field of interest is government spending, either directly through the Estimates or indirectly through bills that provide borrowing authority or bear upon the spending proposals identified in the Estimates. The Committee also has a mandate to examine the report of the Auditor General.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Murray

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Day

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Biron, Bolduc, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Comeau, Cools, Doody, Ferretti Barth, Finnerty, Furey, Gauthier, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Mahovlich

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Biron, Bolduc, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cools, Day, Doody, Eyton, Ferretti Barth, Finnerty, Furey, Gauthier, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Mahovlich, Murray



## National Security and Defence

**Mandate:** To examine matters relating to national defence and security generally, including veterans affairs.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Kenny

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Forrestall

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Atkins, Banks, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cordy, Day, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Meighen, Smith, Wiebe

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Atkins, Banks, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cordy, Day, Forrestall, Kenny, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Meighen, Smith, Wiebe

\*Designates *ex officio* member.



## Veterans Affairs

### *(Subcommittee of the Standing Committee on National Security and Defence)*

**Mandate:** To examine matters pertaining specifically to Canadian veterans.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Meighen

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Day

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Atkins, Banks, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Smith, Wiebe



## Official Languages

**Mandate:** On October 10, 2002, the Senate dissociated itself from the former Standing Joint Committee on Official Languages and created its own Standing Committee on Official Languages. The Committee is composed of nine members and is mandated to study, as decided by the Senate, bills, messages, petitions, inquiries, papers and other matters relating to official languages generally.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Losier-Cool

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Keon

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Beaudoin, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Chaput, Comeau, Gauthier, Lapointe, Léger, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Maheu

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Beaudoin, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Comeau, Ferretti Barth, Gauthier, Keon, Lapointe, Léger, Losier-Cool, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Maheu



## Rules, Procedures and Rights of Parliament

**Mandate:** (1) To propose from time to time, on its own initiative, amendments to the rules for consideration by the Senate; (2) upon reference from the Senate, to examine and, if required, report on any question of privilege; and (3) to consider the orders and customs of the Senate and privileges of Parliament.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Milne

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Andreychuk

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Di Nino, Fraser, Furey, Grafstein, Hubley, Joyal, Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Murray, Pépin, Ringuette, Robertson, Rompkey, Stratton, Wiebe

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Andreychuk, Bacon, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Di Nino, Grafstein, Joyal, Losier-Cool, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Milne, Murray, Pépin, Pitfield, Robertson, Rompkey, Smith, Stratton, Wiebe

\*Designates *ex officio* member.





## Selection

**Mandate:** As defined in this excerpt from the *Rules of the Senate*:

85. (1) At the commencement of each session, a Committee of Selection consisting of nine Senators shall be appointed whose duties shall be to nominate:

- (a) a Senator to preside as Speaker *pro tempore*; and
- (b) the Senators to serve on the several select committees.

(2) The Committee of Selection shall, within the first five sitting days of each session, present a separate report to the Senate in respect of its nomination of a Senator to preside as Speaker *pro tempore* pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) above.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Rompkey

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Stratton

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Biron, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), De Bané, Fairbairn, Kinsella, Kolber, LeBreton, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Tkachuk

**Original members agreed to by a motion of the Senate:** Bacon, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), De Bané, Fairbairn, Kinsella, Kolber, LeBreton, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Rompkey, Stratton, Tkachuk



## Social Affairs, Science and Technology

**Mandate:** To examine legislation and matters relating to social affairs, science and technology generally, including: (1) veterans' affairs; (2) Indian and Inuit affairs; (3) cultural affairs and the arts; (4) social and labour matters; (5) health and welfare; (6) pensions; (7) housing; (8) fitness and amateur sport; (9) employment and immigration; (10) consumer affairs; and (11) youth affairs. Between 1984 and 2000, the Committee established a Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs in each session to examine matters pertaining specifically to Canadian veterans.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Kirby

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator LeBreton

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cook, Cordy, Di Nino, Fairbairn, Keon, Kinsella, Léger, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Morin, Pearson, Roche

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Callbeck, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Cook, Cordy, Di Nino, Fairbairn, Keon, Kirby, LeBreton, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Morin, Pépin, Robertson, Roche

\*Designates *ex officio* member.



## Transport and Communications

**Mandate:** The subject areas for which the Committee is responsible include:

- transport and communications by land, air, water and space, whether by radio, telephone, telegraph, wire, cable, microwave, wireless, television, satellite, broadcasting, post, or any other means, method or form;
- tourist traffic;
- common carriers; and
- navigation, shipping and navigable waters.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Fraser

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Gustafson

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Adams, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Day, Eyton, Graham, Johnson, LaPierre, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Merchant, Phalen, Ringuette, Spivak

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Adams, Biron, Callbeck, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Day, Eyton, Fraser, Graham, Gustafson, Johnson, LaPierre, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Phalen, Spivak

## Joint Committees



### Library of Parliament

**Mandate:** To assist the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons in directing and controlling the Library of Parliament; and to make recommendations to the speakers with regard to the governance of the Library and the proper expenditure of funds voted by Parliament for the purchase of books, maps or other articles to be deposited therein.

**Joint Chairs:** The Honourable Yves Morin, Senator, and Mrs. Carolyn Bennet, MP

**Representing the Senate are the following Honourable Senators:** Bolduc, Forrestall, Lapointe, Poy

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Bolduc, Forrestall, Morin, Lapointe, Poy



### Scrutiny of Regulations

**Mandate:** Under the terms of the *Statutory Instruments Act*, the Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations examines, on a continuing basis, most government regulations to ensure their conformity with certain criteria approved by both houses. The Committee can report any concerns or issues that it may identify to both houses.

**Joint Chairs:** The Honourable Céline Hervieux-Payette, Senator, and Mr. Gurmant Grewal, M.P.

**Representing the Senate are the following Honourable Senators:** Biron, Kelleher, Merchant, Moore, Nolin, Phalen

**Original members as nominated by the Committee of Selection:** Biron, Hervieux-Payette, Hubley, Kelleher, Moore, Nolin, Phalen

\*Designates *ex officio* member.

## Special Committee



### Illegal Drugs

This Special Committee disbanded after submitting its final report to the Clerk of the Senate on September 3, 2002.

**Mandate:** To review Canada's anti-drug legislation and policies.

**Chair:** The Honourable Senator Nolin

**Deputy Chair:** The Honourable Senator Kenny

**Members — The Honourable Senators:** Banks, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud),

\*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Maheu, Rossiter

*The following appointments were approved after a motion adopted by the*

**Senate:** Banks, \*Carstairs (or Robichaud), Kenny, \*Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Maheu, Nolin, Rossiter

\*Designates *ex officio* member.

# Appendix C

## List of Committee Reports

The following is a list of legislative and special study reports conducted by standing, special and joint committees of the Senate of Canada during 2002–2003. Substantive reports are those that reflect the decisions of the committee on the work they are doing. Administrative reports are produced for the purpose of reporting past expenditures or requesting authorization (e.g., to travel, to televise proceedings or to retain consultants) or budget approval.

Most of the reports are available on the parliamentary Web site at: [www.parl.gc.ca](http://www.parl.gc.ca)

Copies of the reports are also available in many public, legislative and university libraries. Depending on the quantity of stock remaining, copies may be obtained by contacting:

Committees and Private Legislation Directorate  
Senate of Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A4  
Telephone: 1-800-267-7362

It should be noted that some of the reports on the following list were tabled during the first session of the 37th Parliament (which ran from January 29, 2001, to September 16, 2002) and some during the second session (which began on September 30, 2002, and was still under way at the end of the period covered by this report).

### Standing Committees

#### Aboriginal Peoples

##### *Administrative*

*Seventh Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(April 25, 2002)**

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(October 31, 2002)**

*Second Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(December 5, 2002)**

#### Agriculture and Forestry

##### *Substantive*

*Tenth Report: Canadian Farmers at Risk, Interim Report*  
**(June 13, 2002)**

##### *Administrative*

*Ninth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(April 30, 2002)**

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(November 5, 2002)**

*Second Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(December 5, 2002)**

#### Banking, Trade and Commerce

##### *Substantive*

*Sixteenth Report: The Committee reported, with one amendment, its examination of Bill C-23, An Act to Amend the Competition Act and the Competition Tribunal Act*  
**(May 2, 2002)**

*Seventeenth Report: The Committee reported, without amendment, its examination of Bill C-47, An Act respecting the taxation of spirits, wine and tobacco and the treatment of ships' stores*  
**(June 6, 2002)**

*Eighteenth Report: Our Shared Border: Facilitating the Movement of Goods and People in a Security Environment (Interim Report)*  
**(July 8, 2002)**

*Nineteenth Report: An Environment for Prosperity: Facilitating the Growth of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses in Canada (Interim Report)*  
**(September 6, 2002)**

*Second Report: The Committee reported, without amendment, its examination of Bill S-2, An Act to implement an agreement, conventions and protocols concluded between Canada and Kuwait, Mongolia, the United Arab Emirates, Moldova, Norway, Belgium and Italy for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion and to amend the enacted text of three tax treaties*  
**(October 24, 2002)**

*Sixth Report: Competition in the Public Interest: Large Bank Mergers in Canada*  
**(December 12, 2002)**

*Seventh Report: Report on a question of privilege raised by Senator Kolber concerning the premature disclosure of the report by the Standing Senate Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce on the implications of large bank mergers*  
**(February 25, 2003)**

*Ninth Report: The Committee reported, without amendment, its examination of Bill C-3, An Act to amend the Canada Pension Plan and the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act*  
**(March 27, 2003)**

## **Administrative**

*Fifteenth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(April 30, 2002)**

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(October 24, 2002)**

*Third Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(December 9, 2002)**

*Fourth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(December 9, 2002)**

*Fifth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(December 9, 2002)**

*Eighth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(March 25, 2003)**

## **Energy, Environment and Natural Resources**

### **Substantive**

*Thirteenth Report: The Committee reported its examination of Bill C-10, An Act respecting the*

*national marine conservation areas of Canada, without amendment*  
**(June 5, 2002)**

*Fourteenth Report: The Committee reported its examination of Bill C-27, An Act respecting the long-term management of nuclear fuel waste, without amendment*  
**(June 6, 2002)**

*Fifteenth Report: The International Aspects of Nuclear Reactor Safety (Interim Report)*  
**(June 6, 2002)**

*Second Report: The Committee reported, without amendment, its examination of Bill C-14, An Act providing for controls on the export, import or transit across Canada of rough diamonds and for a certification scheme for their export in order to meet Canada's obligations under the Kimberley Process (Export and Import of Rough Diamonds Act)*  
**(December 4, 2002)**

*Third Report: The Committee reported without amendment, but with observations, its examination of Bill C-5, An Act respecting the protection of wildlife species at risk in Canada*  
**(December 4, 2002)**

*Fifth Report: The Committee reported, without amendment, its examination of Bill C-4, An Act to amend the Nuclear Safety and Control Act*  
**(February 6, 2003)**

### **Administrative**

*Twelfth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(April 25, 2002)**

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(October 24, 2002)**

*Fourth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(December 5, 2002)**

## **Fisheries and Oceans**

### **Substantive**

*Third Report: Aquaculture in Canada's Atlantic and Pacific Regions*  
**(March 27, 2003)**

## Administrative

*Sixth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(June 4, 2002)

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(October 30, 2002)

*Second Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(December 10, 2002)

## Foreign Affairs

### Substantive

*Sixteenth Report: Canada, Russia and Ukraine:  
Building A New Relationship*  
(June 19, 2002)

### Administrative

*Thirteenth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(May 30, 2002)

*Fourteenth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(May 30, 2002)

*Fifteenth Report: After examination, the Committee reported, without amendment, Bill C-50, An Act to amend certain Acts as a result of the accession of the People's Republic of China to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization*  
(June 6, 2002)

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(November 5, 2002)

*Second Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(December 5, 2002)

## Human Rights

### Administrative

*Third Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(May 2, 2002)

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(October 29, 2002)

*Second Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(December 12, 2002)

## Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration

### Administrative

*Fourteenth Report: The Committee recommended that an increase of 3.1% to the salary ranges of the Senate Executive Group (SEG) be awarded effective April 1, 2001*  
(April 25, 2002)

*First Report: The Committee recommended the adoption of Supplementary Estimates of \$969,000 for the fiscal year 2002–03*  
(October 8, 2002)

*Second Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(October 24, 2002)

*Third Report: The Committee recommended that an increase of 2.3% to the salary ranges of the Senate senior management employees (Senior Executive Group level 1–3 and Middle Management Group level 2) be awarded effective April 1, 2002*  
(October 24, 2002)

*Fourth Report: The Committee informed the Senate that the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission had released its decision-concerning CPAC's licence renewal application*  
(December 3, 2002)

*Fifth Report: The Committee recommended that funds be released for the fiscal year 2002–03*  
(December 5, 2002)

*Sixth Report: The Committee approved the Senate Estimates for the fiscal year 2003–04 and recommended their adoption*  
(December 10, 2002)

*Seventh Report: The Committee recommended that funds be released for the fiscal year 2002–03*  
(December 12, 2002)

*Eighth Report: The Committee recommended the adoption of Supplementary Estimates (B) in the amount of \$639,000 for the fiscal year 2002–03*  
(February 4, 2003)

*Ninth Report: The Committee recommended that funds be released for the fiscal year 2002–03*  
(February 13, 2003)



*Tenth Report: The Committee recommended that additional funds be released for the fiscal year 2002–03*  
**(February 25, 2003)**

*Eleventh Report: The Committee recommended a 2.8% economic increase to unrepresented employees of the Senate Administration effective April 1, 2003*  
**(March 20, 2003)**

*Twelfth Report: Report calling for an amendment to the existing travel policy applicable to Senate committees*  
**(March 20, 2003)**

## **Legal and Constitutional Affairs**

### **Substantive**

*Seventeenth Report: The Committee recommended that the Senate not insist on its amendment numbered 1(a) to Bill C-15A, An Act to amend the Criminal Code and to amend other Acts*  
**(May 19, 2002)**

*Eighteenth Report: The Committee reported, with amendments, its examination of Bill S-41, An Act to re-enact legislative instruments enacted in only one official language*  
**(June 4, 2002)**

*Nineteenth Report: The Committee reported, without amendment, its consideration of Bill C-43, An Act to amend certain acts and instruments and to repeal the Fisheries Prices Support Act*  
**(June 6, 2002)**

*Second Report: The Committee, to which was referred Bill C-10, examined it and divided it into two bills, Bill C-10A and Bill C-10B. The Committee reported, without amendment, its examination of An Act to amend the Criminal Code (firearms)*  
**(November 28, 2002)**

### **Administrative**

*Sixteenth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(May 2, 2002)**

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(October 31, 2002)**

## **National Finance**

### **Substantive**

*Sixteenth Report: Second Interim Report on the 2002–03 Estimates*  
**(June 6, 2002)**

*Seventeenth Report: The Committee presented its Third Interim Report on the 2002–03 Estimates, and more specifically on the Government Contingencies Vote — Treasury Board Vote 5*  
**(June 6, 2002)**

*Nineteenth Report: The Committee, to which the 2002–03 Estimates had been referred, presented its report on the National Capital Commission*  
**(June 13, 2002)**

*Twentieth Report: The Committee presented its report entitled Managing and Marketing the Goose Bay, Labrador, Airfield*  
**(July 9, 2002)**

*Second Report: Supplementary Estimates “A” for 2002–03, examined November 26, 2002*  
**(December 4, 2002)**

*Third Report: Supplementary Estimates “B” for 2002–03, examined March 18, 2003*  
**(March 25, 2003)**

*Fourth Report: Final Report on the 2002–03 Estimates*  
**(March 25, 2003)**

*Fifth Report: First Interim Report on the 2003–04 Estimates*  
**(March 25, 2003)**

### **Administrative**

*Eighteenth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(June 13, 2002)**

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(October 29, 2002)**

## National Security and Defence

### Substantive

*Eighth Report: Defence of North America: A Canadian Responsibility (Interim Report)*  
(August 30, 2002)

*Second Report: For An Extra \$130 Bucks . . . Update on Canada's Military Financial Crisis — A View from the Bottom Up (Interim Report)*  
(November 12, 2002)

*Fourth Report: Report of the Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs on the proposal of the Valiants Group to erect statues to commemorate the heroic wartime sacrifices of certain valiant men and women who fought victoriously for the independence of Canada during the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th centuries*  
(December 12, 2002)

*Fifth Report: The Myth of Security at Canada's Airports: Interim Report on the Committee's examination of the need for a national security policy for Canada*  
(January 21, 2003)

### Administrative

*Sixth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(April 25, 2002)

*Seventh Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(May 30, 2002)

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(October 29, 2002)

*Third Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(December 5, 2002)

*Sixth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(February 13, 2003)

## Official Languages

### Administrative

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(December 12, 2002)

## Rules, Procedures and Rights of Parliament

### Substantive

*Thirteenth Report: The Committee presented its report on the time allotted to tributes on the Senate*  
(May 2, 2002)

*Fourteenth Report: Modernizing the Senate from Within: Updating the Senate Committee Structure — Issues Raised by Individual Senator*  
(June 11, 2002)

*Fifteenth Report: The Committee presented its report on the mandate and name changes of certain committees*  
(June 13, 2002)

*Second Report: The Committee recommended that, for the purpose of Rule 95(3), committees of the Senate be permitted to meet at any time on any weekday the Senate stands adjourned during a Senate sitting week*  
(November 6, 2002)

*Third Report: The Committee recommended that the Standing Senate Committee on National Security and Defence be authorized to adjourn from place to place within and outside Canada for the purpose of pursuing its study*  
(November 20, 2002)

*Fourth Report: The Committee reported with recommendations on the possibility, in exceptional circumstances, of committees' depositing reports with the Clerk of the Senate*  
(November 21, 2002)

*Fifth Report: On October 31, 2002, the Senate referred the following motion to the Committee: That for the duration of the present session any select committee may meet during adjournments of the Senate*  
(December 3, 2002)

*Sixth Report: The Committee recommended that Rule 86(1)(o) of the Senate be amended, changing the definition of the Committee on Fisheries and Oceans*  
(December 6, 2002)

*Seventh Report: The Senate referred to the Committee the recommendations and proposed rules contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament presented to the Senate in the First Session of the 37th Parliament on June 11, 2002*

**(February 4, 2003)**

### **Administrative**

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(October 29, 2002)**

## **Selection**

### **Administrative**

*First Report: The Committee informed the Senate that it had designated the Honourable Senator P  pin to the position of Speaker Pro Tempore of the Senate*  
**(October 8, 2002)**

*Second Report: The Committee presented the list of senators it had designated to sit on the Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology*  
**(October 8, 2002)**

*Third Report: The Committee presented the list of senators it had designated to sit on various committees*  
**(October 22, 2002)**

*Fourth Report: The Committee recommended a change in the membership of the following committees: Aboriginal Peoples and Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament*  
**(February 6, 2003)**

## **Social Affairs, Science and Technology**

### **Substantive**

*Interim Report: The Health of Canadians — The Federal Role (Volume Five: Principles and Recommendations for Reform — Part I)*  
**(April 18, 2002)**

*Third Report: The Health of Canadians — The Federal Role (Volume Six: Recommendations for Reform)*  
**(October 25, 2002)**

*Fourth Report: The Committee reported, without amendment, its examination of Bill C-12, An Act to promote physical activity and sport*  
**(November 21, 2002)**

*Fifth Report: The Committee reported, without amendment, its examination of Bill C-11, An Act amending the Copyright Act*  
**(December 5, 2002)**

*Sixth Report: The Committee reported, without amendment, its examination of Bill C-8, An Act to protect human health and safety and the environment by regulating products used for the control of pests*  
**(December 10, 2002)**

*Seventh Report: Final Report on the document entitled *Sant   en fran  ais — Pour un meilleur acc  s    des services de sant   en fran  ais**  
**(December 12, 2002)**

### **Administrative**

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(October 23, 2002)**

*Second Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(October 24, 2002)**

*Eighth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
**(February 13, 2003)**

## Transport and Communications

### Substantive

*Third Report: Intercity Bus Service in Canada*  
(December 11, 2002)

*Fourth Report: The Committee reported without amendment but with observations its examination of Bill S-8, An Act to amend the Broadcasting Act*  
(March 20, 2003)

### Administrative

*Twelfth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(April 25, 2002)

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(October 29, 2002)

*Second Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(December 5, 2002)

## Special Committee on Illegal Drugs

### Substantive

*Cannabis: Our Position for a Canadian Public Policy, which essentially recommended the legalization of marijuana in Canada*  
(September 3, 2002)

### Administrative

*Fourth Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(April 25, 2002)

## Joint Committees

### Official Languages

#### Substantive

*Eighth Report: The Official Language Minority Communities Told Us . . .*  
(April 17, 2002)

*Ninth Report: Main Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31 2003: the Committee considered Vote 35 under PRIVY COUNCIL in the Main Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2003, and reported the same*  
(April 25, 2002)

*Tenth Report: Advisability of increasing funding for the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages*  
(April 25, 2002)

*Eleventh Report: Awareness campaign designed to make Canadians more familiar with the Official Languages Act*  
(April 25, 2002)

*Twelfth Report: The Justice System and Official-Language Minority Communities*  
(June 14, 2002)

#### Administrative

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(November 20, 2002)

### Scrutiny of Regulations

*Sixth Report: The Joint Committee draws the attention of the Houses to the Aboriginal Communal Fishing Licences Regulations, SOR/93-332, as amended by SOR/95-106*  
(May 30, 2002)

*First Report: Budgetary or operational report*  
(November 21, 2002)



# Appendix D

## Glossary of Parliamentary Terms\*

<b>adjournment</b>	termination of a sitting for any period of time, from a few minutes to several months, within a session
<b>amendment</b>	an alteration proposed to a motion, to a clause of a bill, or to a committee report
<b>bicameral</b>	a legislature comprising two chambers or houses, e.g., the Senate and the House of Commons
<b>bill</b>	a proposed law submitted to Parliament
<b>caucus</b>	a meeting attended by all senators and members of the House of Commons of a given party
<b>clerk of the Senate</b>	the chief procedural advisor to the Speaker of the Senate and to senators
<b>committee</b>	a body mandated to consider all matters, including bills, referred to it by the Chamber
<b>committee stage</b>	the detailed study of the clauses of a bill before or after second reading
<b><i>Constitution Act</i></b>	one of a series of Acts, the first adopted in 1867, which contain much of the written part of the Canadian Constitution. The <i>Constitution Acts</i> were formally entitled British North America Acts. <i>The Constitution Act, 1982</i> , contains the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>
<b><i>Debates of the Senate</i></b>	the printed record of the proceedings in the Senate Chamber, published after each sitting, and based on the edited and corrected text of the “blues”
<b>enact a law</b>	a legislative assembly adopts or passes bills which are enacted into laws only on receiving Royal Assent
<b><i>ex officio member</i></b>	a person unofficially attached to a committee in a capacity other than that of a research staff member or consultant
<b>first reading</b>	a purely formal stage in the passage of a bill. The motion for first reading and printing immediately follows the granting of leave to introduce the bill in the Chamber and is deemed carried without question put
<b>gallery</b>	the area in the Chamber set aside for the public, the press or distinguished visitors who wish to attend a sitting
<b>Governor in Council</b>	the Governor General acting by and with the advice and consent of those members of the Privy Council who make up the Cabinet
<b>independent senator</b>	a senator who does not belong to a recognized political party
<b><i>Journals of the Senate</i></b>	the official record of Chamber proceedings for a session
<b>leader of the government</b>	the member of a party responsible for its management in the Chamber
<b>mace</b>	a large, heavy and richly ornamented staff which is a symbol of authority
<b>money bill</b>	a public bill authorizing government expenditures or imposing a tax



<b>Order Paper</b>	day-by-day order of business in the Senate Chamber; the official agenda of the Senate, published for each sitting day, listing all items that may be brought forward on that particular day
<b>page</b>	a student employed to carry messages, and to deliver documents and other reading material to senators in the Chamber and in committee
<b>Parliament of Canada Act</b>	the statute which makes formal claim to the privilege of Parliament and lays out the administrative framework for both houses
<b>pre-study of a bill</b>	the examination of a draft bill or of the subject matter of a bill before its formal introduction, or of a bill before second reading
<b>procedural clerk</b>	a member of the professional procedural cadre who performs various administrative and procedural duties
<b>reading (of a bill)</b>	one of the stages of the passage of a bill; in early British practice, the bill was actually read out three times by the clerk. The reading stages (first, second and third) now each have their own individual function
<b>second reading</b>	the stage at which the principle and object of a bill are debated and either accepted or rejected
<b>Senate bill</b>	a bill, whether public or private, which is first introduced in the Senate. Such a bill, prefixed with the letter “S” rather than the letter “C,” is sent to the House of Commons after it has been passed by the Senate
<b>session</b>	one of the fundamental periods into which a Parliament is divided, usually consisting of a number of separate sittings. Sessions are begun by a Speech from the Throne and ended by prorogation
<b>Speech from the Throne</b>	a speech normally delivered by the Governor General at the opening of a session of Parliament, which outlines the government’s legislative plans for the session. The speech is delivered in the Senate Chamber in the presence of members of both houses
<b>standing committee</b>	a committee established in the Standing Orders of the Senate
<b>standing order</b>	an order adopted by the Senate to regulate its proceedings which remains in effect permanently
<b>subcommittee</b>	a committee within a larger committee, to which the latter may delegate its powers, except the power to report to the Chamber
<b>table</b>	the table in front of the Speaker’s chair at which the clerk and the other table officers sit
<b>table officers</b>	the clerks who provide procedural advice during sittings of the Chamber
<b>third reading</b>	the last stage of consideration of a bill, at the conclusion of which the bill as a whole is either finally approved or rejected
<b>usher of the black rod</b>	an officer of the Senate who delivers messages to the Commons when its members’ attendance is required in the Senate Chamber by the Governor General or her deputy
<b>whip</b>	a senator charged with keeping other members of the same party informed concerning Chamber business and ensuring their attendance, especially when a vote is anticipated. Each party normally has a chief whip and one or more deputy whips

\*Source: *Vocabulary of Parliament, Revised and Expanded Edition. Terminology Bulletin 240.* Client Services, Translation Bureau. Ottawa: Minister of Public Works and Government Services, 1998.